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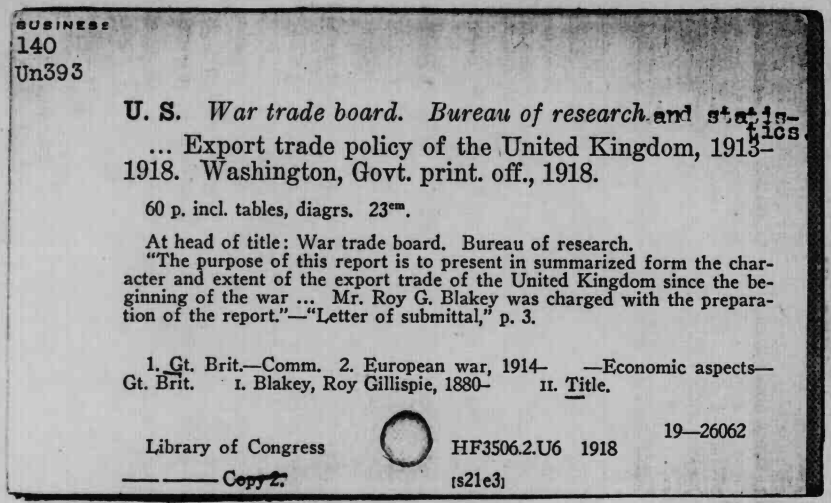

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

WAR TRADE BOARD,
Washington, October 28, 1918.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith a report on the "Export Trade Policy of the United Kingdom for 1913–1918." The purpose of this report is to present in summarized form the character and extent of the export trade of the United Kingdom since the beginning of the war. The investigation resulting in this report was prompted by varying opinions that prevailed in regard to the effect which the war was having on this trade. Mr. Roy G. Blakey was charged with the preparation of the report.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR E. SWANSON,
Director, Bureau of Research.

Hon. VANCE MCCORMICK,
Chairman, War Trade Board.

86960—18

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EXPORT TRADE POLICY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913–1918.

SUMMARY.

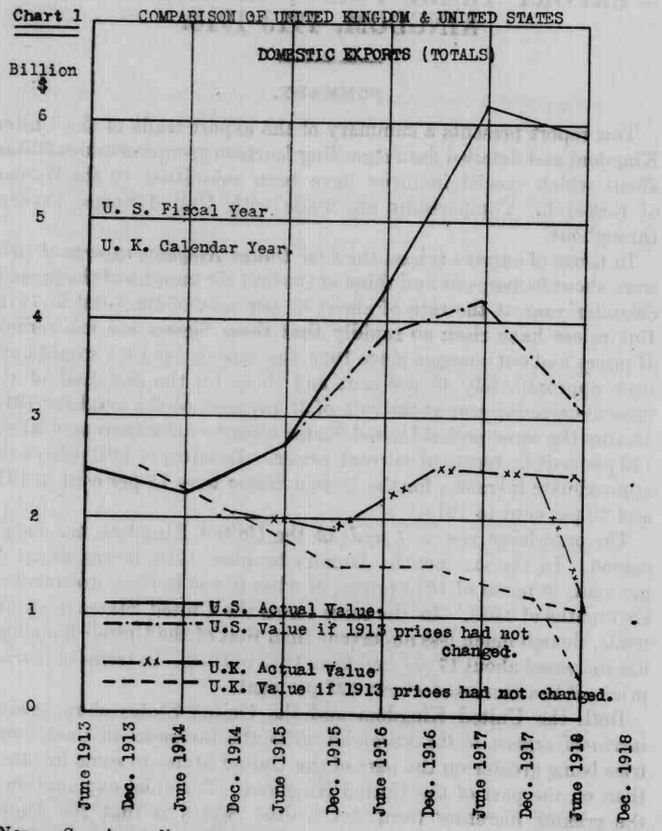
This report presents a summary of the export trade of the United Kingdom and detailed data regarding fourteen groups of commodities about which special inquiries have been submitted to the Bureau of Research. Comparisons are made with United States exports throughout.

In terms of current prices, the *total United Kingdom exports* of 1917 were about 94 per cent and those of the first six months of the present calendar year at the rate of about 83 per cent of the total of 1913. But prices have risen so rapidly that these figures are misleading. If prices had not changed since 1913, the exports for 1917 would have been approximately 45 per cent and those for the first half of the present calendar year at the rate of 37 per cent of the total for 1913. During the same period United States exports have increased about 150 per cent in terms of current prices. In terms of 1913 prices the approximate increases for the United States were 75 per cent in 1917 and 30 per cent in 1918.

The once large *re-export trade* of the United Kingdom has nearly ceased. In the six months January to June, 1918, it was about 13 per cent, in terms of 1913 prices, of what it was in the corresponding six months of 1913. In the same terms the United States re-export trade, though much less important than that of the United Kingdom, has increased about 17 per cent from 1913 to 1918. In terms of market prices, it has increased about 122 per cent.

Both the United Kingdom and the United States show greatly *increased exports to the European allies*, the increases to these countries being greater on the part of the United States in some instances than on the part of the United Kingdom. The chief explanation of the greater increases from the United States is that the United Kingdom has been in the war from the beginning and has not been able to spare so much to her allies as has the United States. A great falling off in United States exports to the European allies has taken place since we entered the war.

In practically all cases where the United Kingdom shows increased exports it is due to shipments to her allies. This is true of her large export of steel bars and rods, though the quantities of these have



NOTE.—See Appendix, page 41, for explanation of "split" curves and other matters relating to charts and tables.

shown a great decline in 1918. The only significant exception to this rule is in the case of soap, and soap is a relatively unimportant export. Rubber manufactures are an apparent exception, because data are in prices rather than quantities, and woolen tissues were an exception until 1917, but since then they have been exported in greatly reduced quantities. Nearly all exported commodities, however, especially all important exports, show great decreases in quantities, while nearly all corresponding commodities for the United States show either marked increases or much smaller decreases than do those of the United Kingdom.

If we consider the *total export trade other than with European allies*, that of the United Kingdom is now only about one-third what it was in 1913, while that of the United States is about four-fifths of what it was, in terms of 1913 prices. In other words, the United Kingdom has lost or given up about three times as much of this non-allied or competitive trade as has the United States.

From the above data and others which are given in greater detail in this report we see that, while Great Britain still re-exports small quantities of commodities which she gets from the United States and other countries, or uses them in such a way as to have more of her own products to export, and while some commodities whose exports we restrict may in a few instances be obtained from England by South American and other distant countries, nevertheless, such cases are now exceptional and comparatively unimportant.

These facts indicate the drastic measures which Great Britain has taken in cutting down her great foreign trade in order to win the war, and they appear all the more drastic when we consider Britain's problems concerning foreign exchange and the further fact that so much tonnage now departs from her ports in ballast.

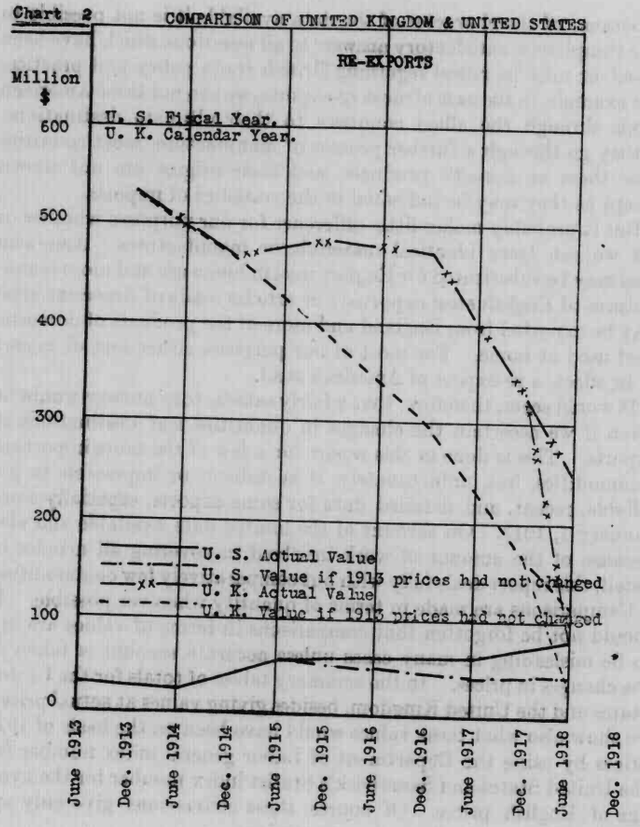
INTRODUCTION.

Because of the character of the data available it is not possible to give complete or satisfactory answers to all questions which have been raised or may be raised regarding British trade policy and practice. For example, in the case of most re-exports, we can not trace American goods through the allied countries to their ultimate destinations. If they go through a further process of manufacture, most countries class them as *domestic* products, and their origins are not shown except as they may be indicated in the statistics of imports.

But it probably makes little difference for our purposes whether or not we can trace identical materials or manufactures. American steel may be substituted for English steel in home use and more manufactures of English steel exported; or articles made of American steel may be exported from England and more of the products of domestic steel used at home. For most of our purposes either sort of export is, in effect, a re-export of American steel.

It would seem, therefore, that a fairly satisfactory answer would be given if we ascertain the changes in quantities and destinations of exports. This is done in this report for a few of the more important commodities, but, unfortunately, it is difficult or impossible to get reliable, recent, and detailed data for some exports, especially since January 1, 1917. On account of the limited data available and also because of the amount of work involved in covering all articles in detail, this report deals fully with but comparatively few commodities.

Comparisons are made in terms of quantity wherever possible. It should not be forgotten that comparisons in terms of values are apt to be misleading in many cases unless accurate account is taken of the changes in prices. In the summary tables of totals for the United States and the United Kingdom, besides giving values at actual prices, we show also what these values would have been on the basis of 1913 prices by using the Department of Labor general index number for the United States and Sauerbeck's Statist index number for the average of English prices. Of course, these conversions give only approximations, as do all similar conversions.



I. SUMMARY OF UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN TRADE, 1912–1918.

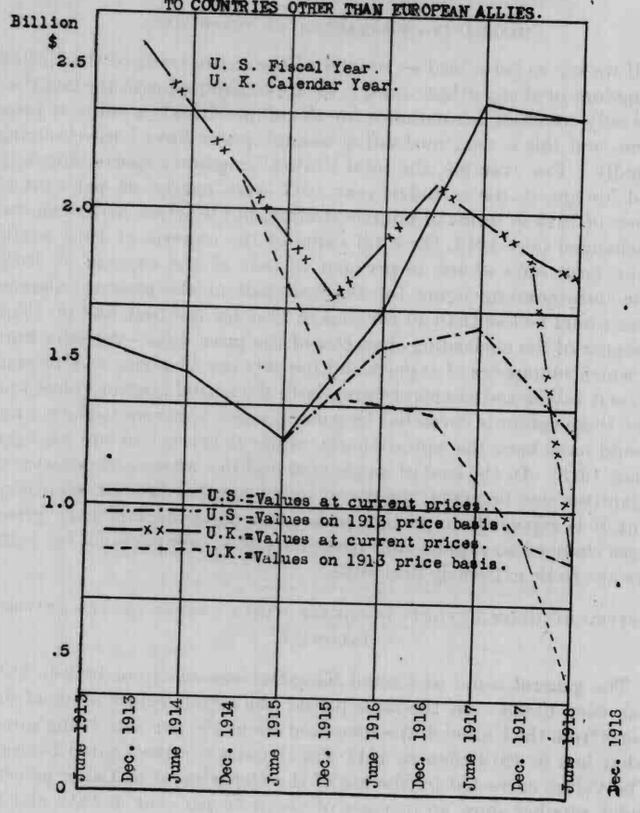
MISLEADING CHARACTER OF PRICE DATA.

If we try to get a bird's-eye view of the entire trade of the United Kingdom or of any other country, we are confronted with the fact that the only common denominator for all commodities is a value or price term, and this is very misleading because prices have been changing rapidly. For example, the total United Kingdom exports, domestic and foreign, in the calendar year 1917 were nearly 94 per cent of those of 1913 in terms of pounds sterling, but if prices had remained unchanged since 1913, the total value of the exports of 1917 would have been only about 45 per cent of that of the exports of 1913. The corresponding figure for the first half of the present calendar year would be less than 40 per cent of that for the first half of 1913. Because of the misleading character of the price data—the only kind in which summaries of exports and imports can be given—we present several tables and charts showing both the actual market values and also these amounts corrected by general index numbers to show what would have been the approximate values if prices had not changed since 1913. In the case of single commodities where comparisons of quantities can be made, the use of index numbers is not necessary. But it is especially important to keep in mind the fact that prices have changed so rapidly and irregularly that comparisons by value are apt to be extremely deceptive.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS DECREASE WHILE UNITED STATES EXPORTS INCREASE.

The general trend of United Kingdom exports from 1913 to 1918 has been noted. In the same period the actual values of total exports from the United States increased about 150 per cent, being somewhat less in 1918 than in 1917 (fiscal years for the United States). The values corrected by the use of the Department of Labor general index number show an increase of about 30 per cent in 1918 and 75 per cent in 1917, as compared with 1913. The decline in the past year has been due, of course, to the entrance of the United States into the war. This is in decided contrast to the great decline in the United Kingdom.

Chart 3 COMPARISON OF UNITED KINGDOM & UNITED STATES TOTAL EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN EUROPEAN ALLIES.



UNITED KINGDOM RE-EXPORT TRADE HAS ALMOST CEASED.

Prior to the war the domestic exports of the United Kingdom were a little over and those of the United States a little under two and one-half billions of dollars a year. United Kingdom re-exports were over a half billion dollars, but those of the United States were only about 7 per cent of that amount. In actual market values those of the United States had more than doubled by 1918, whereas those of the United Kingdom had fallen to about a third of their former amount. The comparison is still more striking if corrected by index numbers, because English prices are more inflated than American prices.

INCREASED EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ALLIES.[1]

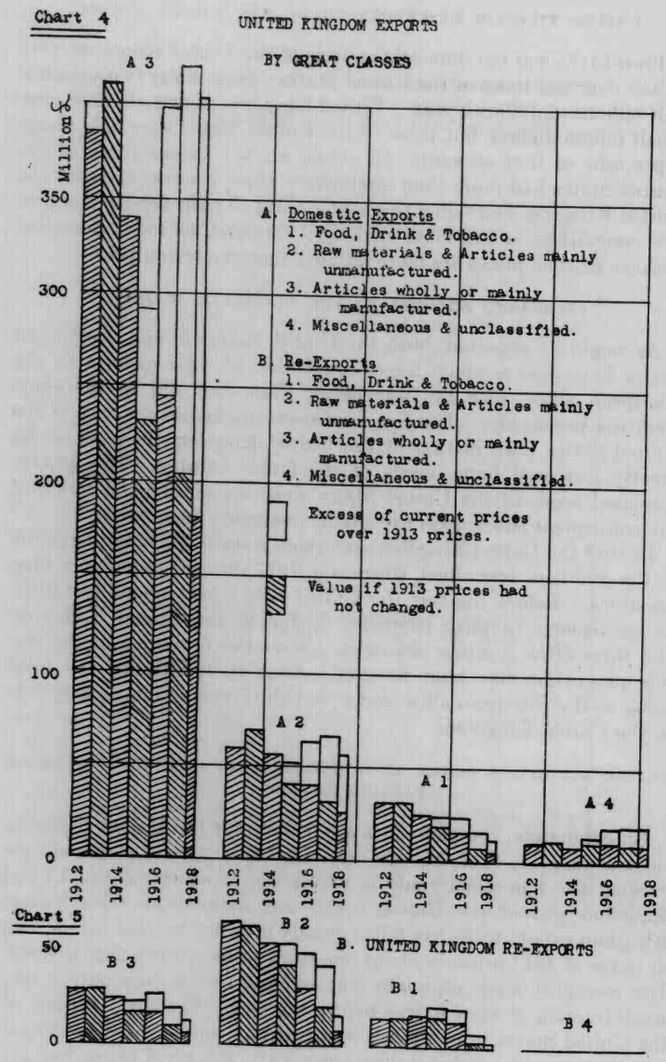
As would be expected, both the United Kingdom and the United States have sent a much larger proportion of their exports to the European allies since the war began than they did to the same countries previously. This has been more marked in the case of the United States than in that of the United Kingdom, because of the greatly increased home needs of the latter country. The greatly increased needs of the United States since we entered the war and the consequent effect upon exports have already been noted.

In 1913 the United Kingdom sent about a sixth of her total exports to the countries now allied, whereas in 1917 she sent them more than one-third. Before the war the United States sent about two-fifths of her exports to these countries (including the United Kingdom) and three-fifths to other countries. Since the beginning of the war this proportion has been reversed, about three-fifths of the total going to the European allies and over half of this amount every year to the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM'S SHARE IN NON-ALLIED, OR COMPETITIVE, TRADE FALLING RAPIDLY.

Unfortunately, complete data are lacking for the United Kingdom since January 1, 1917, but we can make this general statement regarding the non-allied trade in which the exporters of the United Kingdom and of the United States are competitors: This United Kingdom export trade has fallen greatly in actual market values, and in terms of 1913 prices is about one-third what it was before the war. The re-export trade especially has suffered and is now only a very small fraction of what it was before the war. The total exports of the United States to non-allied countries have increased about 50 per cent in terms of market values since 1913, though if prices had not

[1] The term "allies" and corresponding adjectives throughout this report refer to European allies and do not include Brazil, Japan, or other allied countries.



changed they would show a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. In other words, the war had compelled the United Kingdom to relinquish about three times as much of the non-allied export trade as it had the United States to January 1, 1917, and the incomplete data for the last 18 months show that the United Kingdom's share has fallen very rapidly since that date.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS BY GREAT CLASSES.

United Kingdom exports and imports are divided into four great classes:

I. Food, drink, and tobacco.
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcels post).

In terms of pre-war prices, trade in commodities belonging to Class IV has not decreased greatly because of the large and inclusive item of parcels post, but trade in the commodities of every other class has decreased by over 50 per cent. In terms of market prices, trade in the items of Class II has remained almost stationary, and, though that of Class III showed a great slump for three years, especially in 1915, it has since regained most of its losses.

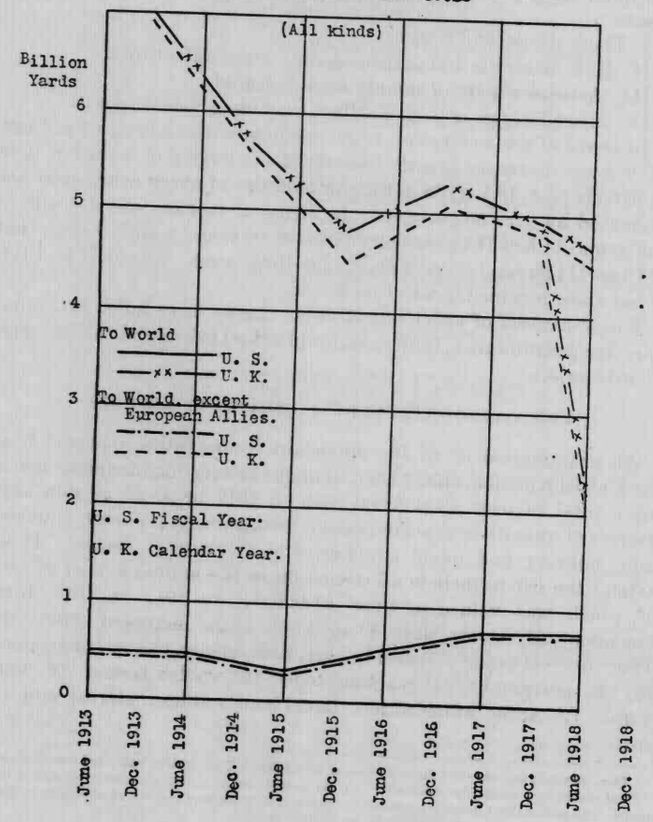
The re-exports of every one of these classes have fallen into comparative insignificance, both in terms of actual prices and also in terms of 1913 prices.

FEW COMMODITIES SHOW INCREASES IN EXPORTS.

An examination of all the important commodities exported from the United Kingdom shows that, of about twenty[1] commodities reaching a total of over £4,000,000 each in 1912 or 1913, all now have decreased quantities exported except two, namely, (1) arms, ammunition, military and naval supplies, and (2) woolen tissues. If we extend the list to include all commodities the annual export of each of which was valued at over £1,000,000 in 1912 or 1913, there are about 90[1] items, only 8[1] of which show increased quantities. They are: (1) Coke; (2) steel in bars, rods, angles, shapes, or sections; (3) tin, unwrought; (4) machine tools; (5) woolen tissues; (6) linen yarns; (7) arms, ammunition, naval and military stores; and (8) soap.

[1] These numbers include some combinations or totals, like "Total of iron and steel manufactures," "Total woolen and worsted manufactures," etc., as well as smaller classes sometimes included in these totals. The bulk of the increase in practically every one of these commodities, with the possible exception of soap, appears to be to the European allies for military purposes.

Chart 6 UNITED KINGDOM & UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORT OF COTTON PIECE GOODS



II. EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS, 1913–1918.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS.

No other British export compares in value with that of cotton piece goods. In 1913 United Kingdom domestic exports were over seven billions of yards, valued at nearly half a billion of dollars. The United Kingdom for many years has held the leadership in the manufacture and export of this class of goods, and their distribution has been to practically every country in the world.

In 1913 the United States export of all cotton cloths was only one-sixteenth that of the United Kingdom's. Since the war began Britain's huge exports have slumped to two-thirds of their former amount, while those of the United States have increased by over 50 per cent. The United Kingdom exports to France have increased very much, but the quantities sent to nearly every other important country have decreased greatly.

What is true of cotton piece goods in general is true of most of the different varieties or subclasses. The main varieties are: (1) Unbleached, (2) bleached, (3) dyed in the piece, (4) printed, and (5) dyed in the yarn, in order of importance as they figured in the United Kingdom exports before the war. Since the war began the exports of unbleached have fallen off much more than those of bleached.

Unbleached cottons.—India is by far the largest market for unbleached British cottons as well as for most other kinds. Other large buyers are China, Switzerland, Egypt, the Netherlands, and Java. Germany and Turkey were large buyers before the war. The exports to every one of these countries have fallen off greatly.

Bleached cottons.—The total exports of bleached cottons have not decreased so much as those of unbleached. What is true of the total is true of the takings of the more important purchasers, which are India, China, Egypt, Morocco, Argentine Republic, and Java. The last named is the only one showing increased purchases to December, 1916, the latest date for which the statistics of its trade are available.

Dyed-in-the-piece, printed, and dyed-in-the-yarn cottons.—Since 1916 the details for exports of these classes of cottons are not given separately or in such fullness as for the preceding classes. The total exports of each have fallen considerably since the war began, however, and this is true of each in the case of practically every important country buying these goods. In the main the same countries making the largest purchases of bleached and unbleached cottons make the largest purchases of these classes also.

UNITED KINGDOM RE-EXPORT OF COTTON PIECE GOODS.

The re-export of this class of goods has been relatively unimportant, and no detailed data are available for the last year and a half. The

re-export of dyed-in-the-piece cottons is typical. In the first six months of the present calendar year the yardage sent abroad was one-thirtieth of the yardage for the 12 months of 1913. Australia, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States have been the larger purchasers of these re-exports.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTHS.

The classes of cotton cloths exported from the United States which are most important in terms of value as well as in quantities are designated as unbleached, bleached, printed, dyed-in-the-piece, and dyed-in-the-yarn, respectively. In the period from 1913 to 1918 the total yardage of all exports of these cloths increased over 50 per cent and the total value over 200 per cent.

Unbleached cloths.—This is the only class showing a decrease in quantity exported, and it showed no decrease in value of exports. Most of our exports of unbleached cotton cloth formerly went to China, British India, and Turkey in Asia and a significant amount to Africa. These exports now form only a small fraction of their pre-war amount. Part of these losses have been made good by largely increased exports to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies, but the net loss is over half the 1913 total for this class of cotton goods.

Every other class of cotton cloths tells a very different story.

Bleached cloths.—The yardage of unbleached cotton-cloth exports from the United States was over three times as great in 1918 as in 1913 and the value was six times as great in the latter year as in the former. The greater part of these cloths throughout the period 1913–1918 have gone to North and South American countries and the Philippine Islands. Canada and Cuba have been much the largest of the North American buyers, the former trebling her purchases and the latter quadrupling hers. Total South American takings were very much less in 1914 and 1915 than in 1913, but in 1917 were over five times as great as in 1913. Every one of the South American countries shares in this phenomenal increase. The exports to the Philippines increased in 1914 and 1915, fell off the next two years, but in 1918 were over double those of 1913.

Colored cloths.—Statistics of the three classes of colored cotton cloths are not given separately until 1915. The total exported yardage of all three more than doubled from 1913 to 1918, and the value of these exports in 1918 was about five times what it was in 1913. For the four years beginning with 1915, for which we have separate statistics of printed, dyed-in-the-piece, and dyed-in-the-yarn cotton cloths, the facts regarding increases, including the countries to which these increased shipments went, paralleled very closely the facts stated above regarding exports of bleached cottons.

III. EXPORTS OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES, 1913–1918.

A. APPAREL.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF APPAREL.

Data regarding apparel are not given in terms of quantity, but in terms of prices only, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States. In 1913 the total value of this class of domestic exports from the United Kingdom was 47 million dollars, but in 1917 this had fallen to 37 million dollars, and in the first half of 1918 it was less than 17 million dollars; this in spite of the rapidly increasing prices. No great proportion of this class of exports has gone to the European allies, so far as the data available show. Important decreases have occurred in shipments to Canada, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, China, Australia, and New Zealand. There have been increases in shipments to Norway, Denmark, the United States, Egypt, and British West Africa.

UNITED KINGDOM RE-EXPORTS OF APPAREL.

The re-exports of this class of goods amounted to $710,000 in 1913, and had fallen to $6,600 in the first half of 1918. Nearly every country for which a separate amount is given shows a very notable decrease. France is an exception to this rule.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF WEARING APPAREL.

In terms of value the United States exports of this class of goods increased from 2½ million dollars in 1913 to 4½ million dollars in 1917, but fell to 3¼ million dollars in 1918. There was a marked increase in shipments to the allies, which totaled $143,000 in 1913 and $806,000 in 1918. There has been a large increase in sales to Canada also. Sales to South America have been relatively unimportant, but in 1917 they were 50 per cent greater than in 1913. In 1918, however, they were only half the 1913 figure. From 1913 to 1917 sales to the Philippine Islands more than trebled, and those to Australia and New Zealand about doubled. Except in the case of the European allies, sales to all important countries were less in 1918 than in 1917.

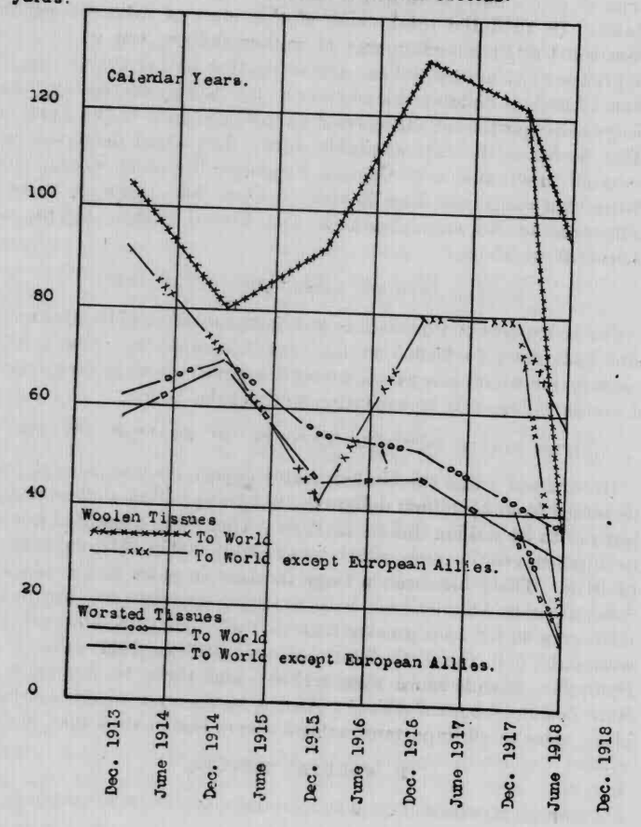
B. WORSTED TISSUES.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF WORSTED TISSUES.

This is one of the more important classes of British exports, amounting to over 30 million dollars in 1913 and 1914. The total quantity exported in 1913 was 62 million yards. Exports fell to 43 million yards in 1917, and to 16 million yards in the first six months of 1918. In this period there was a large increase of yardage sent to France and a

Chart 7

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF WOOLEN & WORSTED TISSUES.



notable increase to Portugal, though on the whole there were no great increases to the other European allies. The quantities sent to the important European neutrals doubled from 1913 to 1916, but were shut off almost entirely by 1918. Over 9 million yards were sent to the United States in 1913 and 33 million yards in 1914, but only 1½ million yards in the first half of 1918. In the main, shipments to the principal South American countries have been nearly maintained, and those to Egypt have more than doubled. British India and China show great decreases, and the amounts now sent to Australia and New Zealand are less than half what they were in 1913.

There is no separate classification in the United States corresponding to this British classification of worsted tissues.

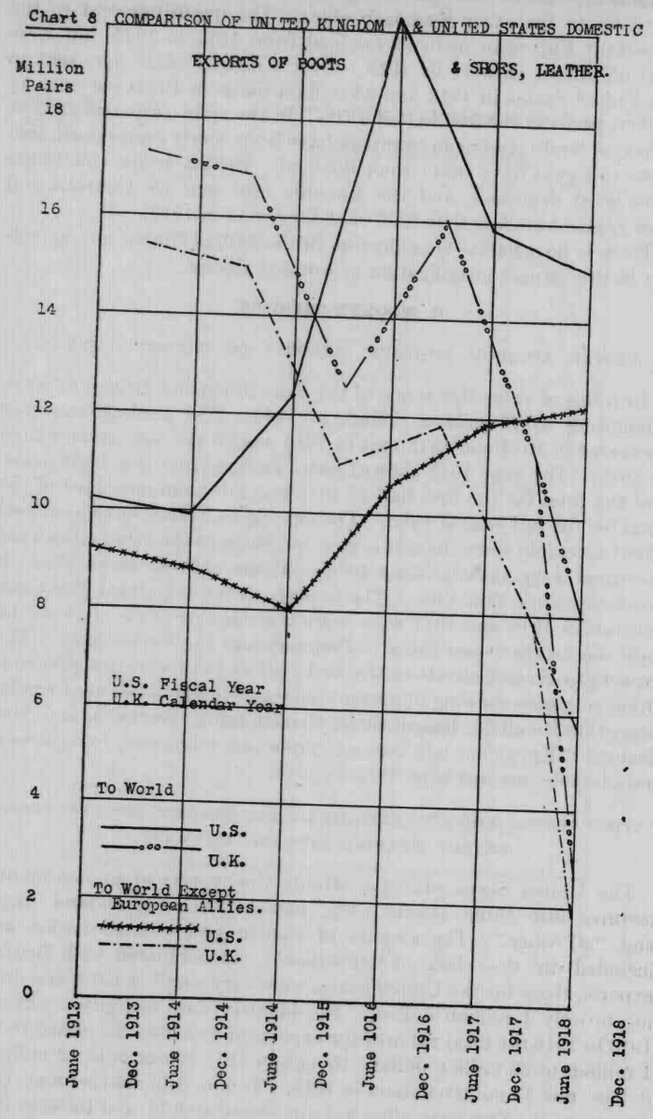
C. WOOLEN TISSUES.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF WOOLEN TISSUES.

In terms of value this is one of the more important British exports, amounting to 70 million dollars in 1913. The yardage exported decreased in 1914 and 1915, but in 1916 was 25 per cent greater than in 1913. The year 1917 showed some decline from this high point, and the total for the first half of 1918 was less than one-third of the total for the full year of 1913. The exports to France have increased about sevenfold since the war began; but those to the other allies have decreased very rapidly since 1916. Russia showed an increase in purchases until that time. The exports to the important European neutrals in 1916 and 1917 were more than double those of 1913, the most marked increases being to Denmark and the Netherlands. The exports to these neutrals in the first half of 1918 were insignificant. Other countries showing important decreases in purchases are Canada, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, British India, Australia, and New Zealand. Egypt has not been an important purchaser, but shows a considerable increase from 1913 to 1918.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF ALL WOOLEN MANUFACTURES, EXCEPT WEARING APPAREL AND RAGS.

The United States statistics divide the exports of woolen manufactures into three classes only, namely, wearing apparel, rags, and "all other." The exports of woolen and worsted tissues are included in the class of "all other." As compared with British exports, those for the United States were very small in 1913, amounting to only 1 million dollars. No quantity data are given. From 1913 to 1916 the total value of the exports of this class increased from 1 million to 33 million dollars, though in 1917 it was only 12 million dollars, and 13 million dollars in 1918. To put it in another way, the exports to the European allies have increased sixfold, and those to the



rest of the world about sixteenfold, from 1913 to 1918. The more notable increases among the allies have been to France, Italy, and Russia. Equally great have been the increases to Canada, nearly all the South American countries, Japan, and Australia.

IV. EXPORTS OF LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

The United Kingdom classification of leather manufactures does not enumerate leather leggings and many other classes of leather goods. The most important leather manufacture which is given in the British statistics is that of boots and shoes. In 1913 the United Kingdom exported over 17 million pairs, at a value of over £4,000,000. This total did not fall greatly in 1914, but it showed a slump of nearly one-third in 1915. The 1916 figures are nearly as great as the pre-war figures, but those of 1917 again showed a great decline, and in the first half of the present calendar year (1918), only 2½ million pairs were exported—that is, less than one-sixth of the number for the 12 months of 1913.

As would naturally be expected, a large part of the United Kingdom exports of boots and shoes has gone to her allies, especially to France and Italy. We do not have separate data for important European neutrals except in the case of the Netherlands and Switzerland. The exports to the Netherlands in 1915 and 1916 showed some increase over pre-war years, but in 1917 they were less than half what they were in 1913, and the British statistics show nothing for the Netherlands in the first half of 1918. Switzerland's takings have decreased every year since 1913, and practically ceased, so far as the statistics show, after 1916. The shipments to the United States increased in 1914 and 1915, but since have fallen to practically nothing. Prior to the war large shipments were made to Argentine Republic and Chile, but they have fallen to less than one-tenth of their pre-war amounts. The facts are similar as regards Egypt and Australia, the other large purchasers of these British exports.

UNITED KINGDOM RE-EXPORTS OF LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Re-exports of leather boots and shoes from the United Kingdom have never been important and had practically ceased by the end of 1916.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

In 1913 the United States exported something over 10 million pairs of boots and shoes, as compared with 17 million for the United Kingdom. But while the total exports of the United Kingdom have

fallen to less than one-third of what they were in 1913, those of the United States doubled by 1916. The exports of these goods were somewhat lower in 1917 and 1918, being in each of these years about 150 per cent of what they were in 1913. The large increase in the United States exports of this class of goods has gone to the European allies, though there has been an increase of 30 per cent to non-allied countries. The notable increases to the allies have been to the United Kingdom, Russia, Italy, and France. Marked increases to non-allied countries have been made in shipments to Asia and Africa. The great increases in Asiatic shipments have been to Japan, Russia in Asia, and the British East Indies. A very large increase has been made in shipments to British South Africa.

V. EXPORTS OF RUBBER MANUFACTURES, 1913–1918.

A. RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

The United Kingdom domestic exports of rubber boots and shoes are not nearly so important as the exports of leather boots and shoes, being less than one-tenth the same volume; furthermore, the statistics available show separate amounts for very few countries, and nothing but totals after December 31, 1916. In 1913 the total domestic exports were a little over 1½ million pairs. In the first half of 1918 this had fallen to about half a million pairs, or, in other words, about two-thirds of the number exported in the corresponding half of 1913. Of the countries given, France is the only one showing an increase of purchases.

UNITED KINGDOM RE-EXPORTS OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Statistics regarding re-exports are similar in character to those regarding domestic exports, though the quantities concerned are very much smaller. There is a very notable increase in these re-exports of boots and shoes to the end of 1916 to Norway, Denmark, and "other foreign countries" for which quantities are not specified separately. The total re-export in 1917 was over five times as great as the total for 1913, but had dropped to practically nothing by the first half of the calendar year 1918.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

In 1913 the United States exported over 2¾ million pairs, as compared with 1½ million pairs by the United Kingdom. The United States exports increased to nearly 4 million pairs in 1917, but fell below 3 million pairs in 1918. The 1918 export, however, was nearly 20 per cent greater than that of 1913. If we exclude the

exports to the European allies, the quantity sold by the United States has fallen to one-half what it was in 1913. Early shipments to Belgium and Italy were large, but practically all of the increase, especially since the war began, has been to France and the United Kingdom. There have been large relative increases also in our much less important shipments to Newfoundland and Labrador, and some increase in shipments to Canada and South Africa. The shipments to South America and Asia have fallen off very much.

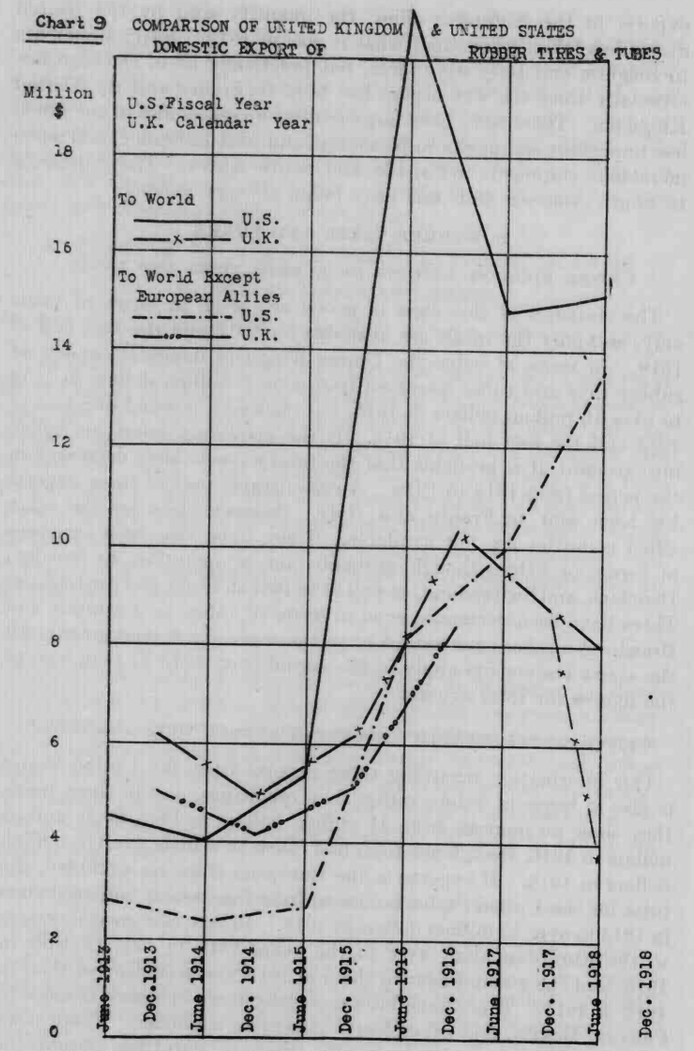
B. RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS OF RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES.

The statistics of this class of goods are given in terms of value only, and only the totals are available for 1917 and the first half of 1918. In terms of value the United Kingdom domestic exports of rubber tires and tubes increased from over 6 million dollars in 1913 to over 10 million dollars in 1916, but showed a marked decrease in 1917 and the first half of 1918. If the increasing prices are taken into account, it is probable that the total exports have decreased in the period from 1913 to 1918. A considerable part of these exports has been sent to France and Italy. Separate data for the other allied countries are not available. There have also been increases in terms of value, though probably not in quantity, to Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland, as well as to British India and Australasia. There have been decreases, even in terms of value, to Argentina and Brazil. No other countries of importance are given separately. All the above statements apply to the period from 1913 to 1916, except the figures for total exports.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES.

Our information regarding these exports from the United States is also in terms of values rather than quantities, and in these terms they show an increase from 4½ million dollars in 1913 to 21 million dollars in 1916, though the total had fallen to a little over 15 million dollars in 1918. If exports to the European allies are excluded, the total for the United States increased from less than 3 million dollars in 1913 to over 13 million dollars in 1918. In fact, the great increases to the European allies were in the years 1915 to 1917, mostly in 1916, and the amount sent to them in 1918 was actually less than in 1913 or 1914. There have been especially large increases in sales to Canada, Mexico, and other North American countries. There have been huge increases also to South American countries, notably to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, the total to South America being over sixteen times as great in 1918 as in 1913 or 1914. What is true of the increases to South America is true, in



almost the same degree, of shipments to Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Of course, all the above figures, being in terms of value, exaggerate the facts if we have quantities in mind.

C. OTHER RUBBER MANUFACTURES.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF RUBBER MANUFACTURES (EXCEPT WATERPROOFED APPAREL, BOOTS AND SHOES, TIRES AND TUBES).

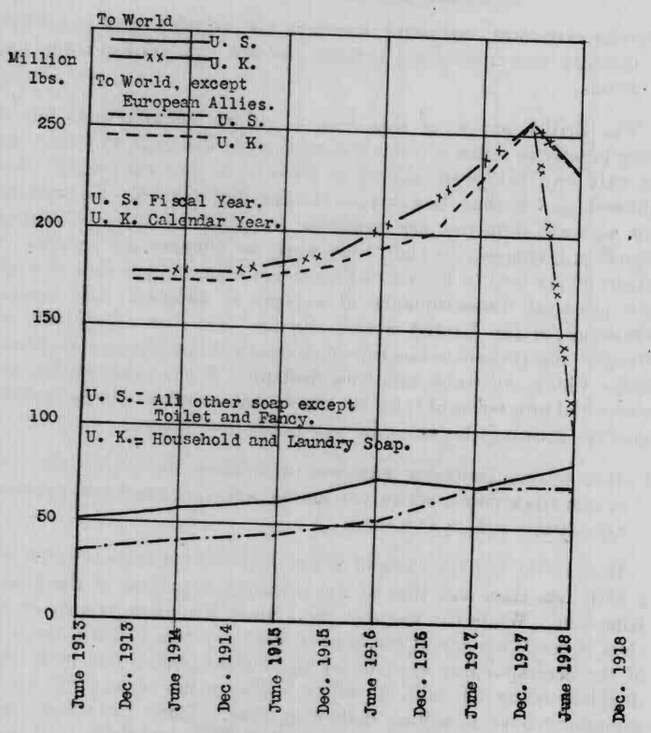
The British export of this class of rubber manufactures fell off very greatly in terms of value during the years of 1914 and 1915, but in 1916 and 1917 were almost as great as in pre-war years. They showed some decline, however, in the first half of 1918. No statistics for separate countries are available for 1917 or 1918. The most significant changes to that time were as follows: An increase of about 50 per cent to France; a decrease of about 35 per cent to Italy; the practical discontinuance of exports to Belgium; and marked decreases to the United States, Mexico, Argentine Republic, and Brazil. Exceptions to the rule of decreases were increases to British India, China, Australia, and New Zealand. If the value figures were converted into terms of tons, the above statements would be modified greatly, showing decreases in practically every case.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF RUBBER MANUFACTURES (ALL OTHER THAN TIRES, BOOTS AND SHOES, BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING, RECLAIMED, SCRAP, AND OLD).

Prior to the war the value of this class of United States exports was a little less than half that of the corresponding class of the United Kingdom. While the value of the United Kingdom exports of this class of goods was about the same in 1917 as it was in 1913, the value of the corresponding exports for the United States had more than doubled, being 8¼ million dollars. The value of exports fell to something over 6 million dollars in 1918. There have been large increases in this class of exports to the allies, especially to France, Italy, and the United Kingdom. There have also been large increases in shipments to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

The usual caution regarding the misleading character of price data is in point here.

Chart 10 UNITED KINGDOM & UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HOUSEHOLD & LAUNDRY SOAP



VI. EXPORTS OF SOAP, 1913–1918.

A. TOILET OR FANCY SOAP.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF TOILET SOAP.

Soap is not one of the more important exports of the United Kingdom, but it is one about which special inquiry has been made.

The domestic exports of this commodity form one of the few exceptions to the decline which United Kingdom exports in general have shown since the war began. The total domestic exports of this class of soap in 1913 were 86,000 hundredweight, and had increased to 99,000 hundredweight in 1917, and the total for the first six months of 1918 was 41,000 hundredweight. The most marked increases to 1916 were to France, Argentine Republic, British India, and China. Data for separate countries are not given after that time.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF TOILET OR FANCY SOAP.

United States data for this class of soap are not given in terms of quantity. The value of the total export in 1913 was about the same as for the same class of soap for the United Kingdom; in other words, a little over 2 million dollars. The value for 1915 was somewhat less than this, and for 1916 considerably greater; but for the other years, to and including 1918, there has been no great change. On the whole, there has been a decrease in the exports of this class of soap to the European allies, but a marked increase in the value of exports to Canada, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and the other West Indies from 1913 to 1918. In the same period the exports to Australia and New Zealand have decreased very much, while those to the Philippines have increased.

B. HOUSEHOLD AND LAUNDRY SOAP.

UNITED KINGDOM DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HOUSEHOLD AND LAUNDRY SOAP.

The United Kingdom domestic export of household and laundry soap is somewhat less in value than that of toilet soap, but, as in the case of toilet soap, the total quantity exported has increased since the war began. The data on this export are not very detailed, but they show that to 1916 the quantity sent to the Netherlands increased threefold. There is also some increase in the quantity sent to the Argentine Republic and Chile and very slight increases to British India and China.

UNITED KINGDOM RE-EXPORTS OF SOAP.

United Kingdom re-exports of household and laundry soap and also of toilet soap have never been important, and they had practically ceased by 1918.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF SOAP, "ALL OTHER" (THAN TOILET OR FANCY).

In value the export of this class of soap in 1913 was about 50 per cent greater than the corresponding export from the United Kingdom. In terms of quantity, it increased from 51 million pounds in 1913 to 83 million pounds in 1918; in other words, the United States export increased by 60 per cent, whereas, that of the United Kingdom increased by about 16 per cent in the same time. During the last two years nearly all of our export of this class of soap has gone to non-allied countries, though we sent a large quantity to France in 1918. Prior to 1917 we sent very large amounts to the United Kingdom, but since that time only small amounts. By far the largest increases have been to Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and the other West Indies, but there also has been an extremely large increase to China.

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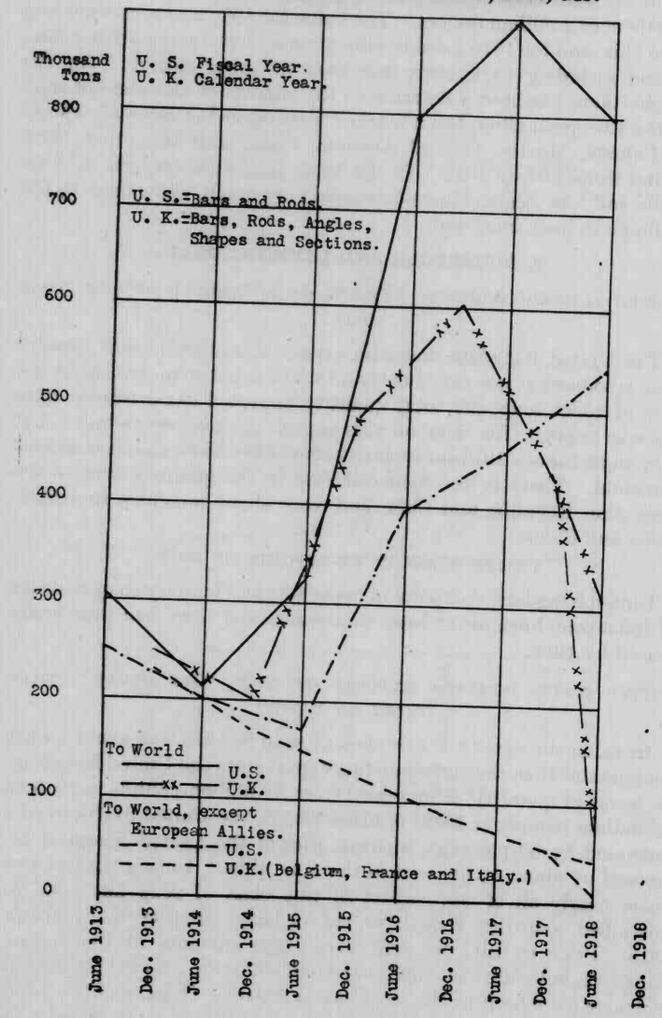
Chart 11

COMPARISON OF UNITED KINGDOM & UNITED STATES

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF STEEL BARS, RODS, ETC.



VII. EXPORTS OF STEEL MANUFACTURES, 1913–1918.

A. STEEL IN BARS, RODS, ANGLES, SHAPES, OR SECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS OF STEEL IN BARS, RODS, ANGLES, SHAPES, OR SECTIONS.

This is another of the larger items of British export, and it is an exception to the rule of a decrease in quantity since the war began. But a glance at the table shows that, whereas, before the war the United Kingdom sent only a small part of this class of steel to the allied countries, in 1916 she shipped to France alone more than twice the tonnage exported to all countries in 1913. Her total exports of these steels have declined very much since 1916, and the amounts going to countries other than European allies during the first half of the present calendar year have been comparatively insignificant. United Kingdom re-exports of these commodities were never large and amounted to only 303 tons from January 1 to June 30, 1918.

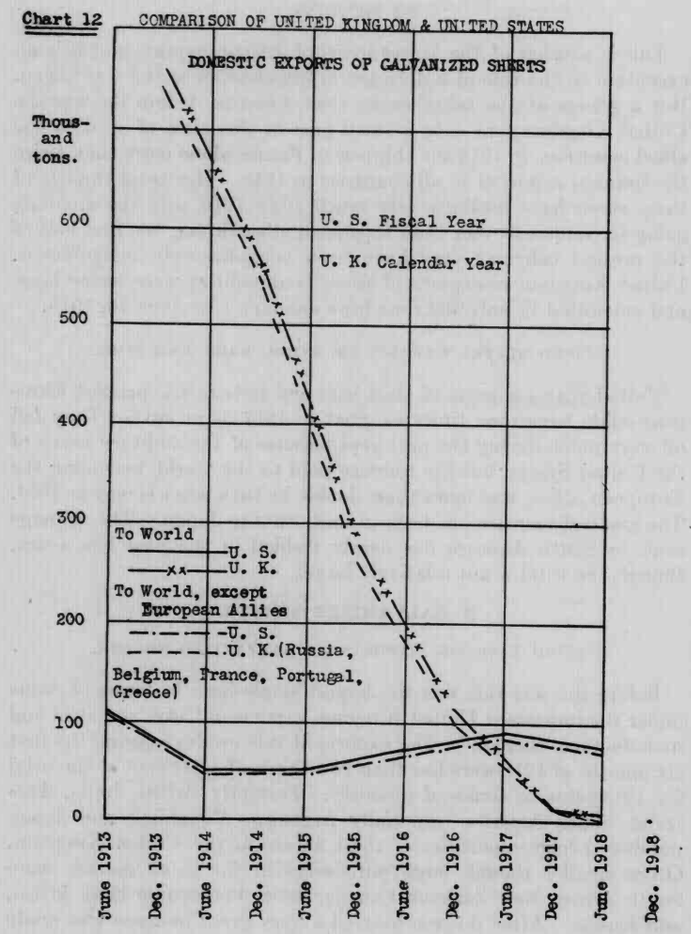
UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF STEEL BARS AND RODS.

United States exports of steel bars and rods to the present European allies were nine times as great in 1917 as in 1913. They fell off very much during the past year because of the military needs of the United States, but the tonnage sold to the world, excluding the European allies, was more than double in 1918 what it was in 1913. The greatest increase has been in shipments to Japan. The tonnage sent to South America has nearly trebled in the past five years, though the total is not relatively large.

B. GALVANIZED SHEETS.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS OF GALVANIZED SHEETS.

Before the war this was the largest single item in terms of value under the important United Kingdom exports of "iron and steel and manufactures thereof." The exports of this product during the first six months of 1918 were less than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the total for 1913; this in terms of quantity. Formerly British India, Australia, South America (especially Argentine Republic), and Japan purchased huge quantities of these sheets in the United Kingdom. Other smaller though large purchasers in the same market were South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Java, Portuguese East Africa, and Russia. After the war started a very great increase was made in exports to France, but, as mentioned above, the total to all countries during the past year is comparatively insignificant.



UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF GALVANIZED SHEETS.

The United States exports of these sheets in 1918 had decreased to 70 per cent of the tonnage of 1913. This is a marked decrease, but nothing in comparison with that of the United Kingdom. The best customers of the United States are Canada, South America, Australia, British South Africa, and the Philippines. Large amounts were sent to British India in 1915 and 1917. We have never sent any great quantity to the European allies.

C. RAILS FOR RAILWAYS.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORT OF RAILS FOR RAILWAYS.

The United Kingdom export of "new iron and steel rails" had fallen from over half a million tons in 1913 to less than 16,000 tons in the first six months of 1918. The once large exports that went to South America (especially Argentine Republic), British India, Australia, and Africa have all but ceased. In 1916, the last year for which countries of destination are given in detail, nearly half the tonnage went to France, while two-thirds of the remainder went to British India. Before the war there was a small re-export of rails, mostly to Argentina, but the United Kingdom accounts show that all such re-exports have ceased.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF STEEL RAILS.

The United States exported about 90 per cent as great a tonnage of rails in 1913 as did the United Kingdom. There was a great decrease in the fiscal year 1914; that is, before the war began. This was mostly because of decreased orders from Australia, Canada, and Mexico. In 1915 there was a huge slump in orders from Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, so that the total for the year was not greatly over a third of that for 1913. But the next three years brought large sales to France and Russia and great increases to Canada and Cuba. The totals in 1916 and 1917 far surpassed previous records, but that of 1918 was hardly equal to that of 1913. Exports to South America in 1918 were only about one-seventh of the tonnage in 1913.

D. CAST IRON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS OF CAST IRON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, UNENUMERATED.

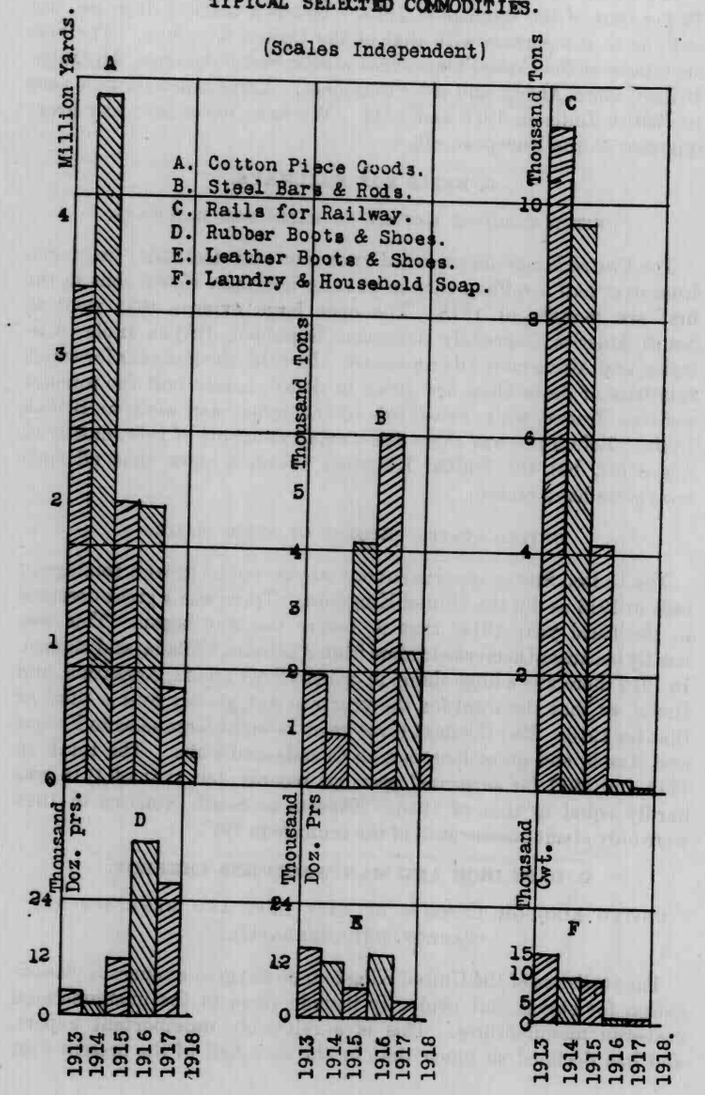
The statistics of the United Kingdom do not give a separate classification for stoves, but evidently include them in the unenumerated cast-iron manufactures. This is a relatively unimportant export, and has declined so much that in the first half of the present year

Chart 13

UNITED KINGDOM RE-EXPORTS

TYPICAL SELECTED COMMODITIES.

(Scales Independent)



the tonnage shipped was less than one-tenth that sold in 1913. Argentina, which formerly received the largest shipments under this heading, obtained only 742 tons in 1917 and 420 tons in the first six months of 1918.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF STOVES AND RANGES.

United States exports of stoves and ranges are given by value only in reports of the Department of Commerce. The conversion of value data into tons shows a decline of 50 per cent from 1913 to 1918 in total quantity exported. There has been a notable increase to the European allies, especially to France in 1915, and to France and the United Kingdom in 1916. The exports to Canada were most important before the war, and they have fallen 50 per cent. Those to Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines have fallen off greatly also, while those to Cuba have increased several fold. The quantity sent to South America has remained almost stationary on the whole, though there were fair increases in 1916 and 1917.

APPENDICES.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

The most complete and latest sources of United Kingdom trade are to be found in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1916 (2 volumes),[1] and the Accounts of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, the number for August, 1918, being the latest available. The Accounts are published monthly, but do not give nearly so much detail as the Annual.

In respect of July, 1917 (and subsequent months), these Accounts include, so far as particulars are available at the time of compilation, merchandise imported and exported in public as well as in private ownership, except exports for the use of British forces on active service.

The records previous to July, 1917, include, in the case of imports, all articles of food, but do not include other goods which at the time of importation were known to be the property of the British Government or the Governments of the allies. In the case of goods exported, the figures for these months include goods bought in the United Kingdom by, or on behalf of, the Governments of the allies, but do not include goods taken from British Government stores and depots, or goods bought by the British Government and shipped on Government vessels.

Many of our own commerce reports and statistical publications from South American and other sources have been consulted, but none of these give as late and full data regarding British trade with these countries as do the British documents themselves.

The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917, the Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1918, and data for 1918 obtained from the United States Department of Commerce are the chief sources of United States trade statistics given herein.

[1] Volume I for 1917 was received while this monograph was in the hands of the printer. The tables have been revised accordingly, but the text and charts have not been changed, because the new details make little difference in them.

EXPLANATION OF CHARTS AND TABLES.

TABLES.

Quantity rather than value comparisons are made herein wherever possible, and in some such cases pounds sterling are not converted to dollars.

The United Kingdom publications do not give the details for each commodity for the same list of countries throughout as do the United States statistics of trade. For example, the United Kingdom statistics may show the quantities of cotton piece goods exported to nearly every important country, but the quantities of soap for Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and "other foreign countries" only. The quantities of exports of boots and shoes are shown for an entirely different list of specified countries, besides for "other foreign countries" and "British and colonial possessions" not specified.

For the United States we can select any representative neutral countries, or the European allies, or other groups, and show the quantities of each commodity sent to each country, or group of countries, with few or no gaps, but we can not do this without many omissions for a series of British commodities. Hence the United Kingdom tables can not be made so comprehensive as those for the United States. Furthermore, only typical and important countries purchasing British goods can be chosen, unless tables are to be unduly long and cumbersome.

It should be noted in this connection that "world total" means total United Kingdom exports to, or imports from, the world—not total world production, or world exports, and not even the total of the quantities specified for the countries shown in the table, but the total for countries shown plus all others (not shown). This last explanation of "world total" applies to the charts as well as to the tables.

In the four United States tables for iron and steel manufactures Greece is not included among the allies, because these tables were originally secured for another purpose. In the United Kingdom tables it is, in many connections, impossible to ascertain data for every one of the allies, some of them being included in "other foreign countries." In such cases the tables show the countries for which data are available, and the attempt has been made to show in each table and chart which of the allies are included. Throughout this report, in tables, charts, and text, the term "allies" refers to European allies only.

United Kingdom statistics are for calendar years and those of the United States for fiscal years ending June 30. Hence the 1918 United Kingdom data are for six months only and are apt to mislead, unless one is careful.

CHARTS.

The fact that 1918 United Kingdom statistics are for six months only, whereas the rest of the data are for years of twelve months, presents a difficulty in charting which can not be overcome without presenting all data in both tables and charts by half years, and this has seemed unnecessary. What has been done in the charting of the half-year data for 1918 is to draw the curves halfway to double the amount and then, in addition, to draw a light or dotted line to the actual amount for the six months. The heavier curve represents the trend if the last half of the year brings the same results as the first; the lighter line gives the appearance of too great a drop.

Comparisons made between different charts are apt to be misleading unless due account is taken of the differences in scales. A complete understanding of the charts involves also an understanding of the tables and the explanations concerning them.

TABLE I.—*Comparisons of United Kingdom and United States exports, totals, 1913–1918.*[1]

[United Kingdom=calendar years; United States=fiscal years.]

	Actual values (000 omitted).							On the basis of 1913 prices (000 omitted).[2]						
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918[3]		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918[3]	
Domestic exports:							Year.							Year.
United Kingdom	*Dollars.* 2,555,842	*Dollars.* 2,099,409	*Dollars.* 1,572,768	*Dollars.* 2,463,554	*Dollars.* 2,556,149	*Dollars.* 1,201,085		*Dollars.* 2,555,842	*Dollars.* 2,099,377	*Dollars.* 1,488,087	*Dollars.* 1,543,967	*Dollars.* 1,242,357	*Dollars.* 539,862	
United States	2,428,506	2,329,684	2,716,178	4,272,177	6,227,164	5,847,160		2,428,506	2,341,862	2,727,634	3,951,329	4,215,233	3,141,101	
Re-exports:														
United Kingdom	533,192	464,649	482,096	474,756	338,440	81,642		533,192	465,854	383,176	297,541	164,491	36,896	
United States	37,377	34,805	52,410	61,305	62,884	81,126		37,377	35,077	52,681	56,701	42,567	43,581	
Total exports (domestic and re-exports):														
United Kingdom	3,089,034	2,564,058	2,054,864	2,938,310	2,894,594	1,282,726		3,089,034	2,565,336	1,871,862	1,841,508	1,406,850	576,758	
United States	2,465,884	2,364,579	2,768,589	4,333,482	6,290,048	5,928,286		2,465,884	2,376,939	2,780,266	4,008,030	4,257,800	3,184,682	
Total exports, excluding European allies:														
United Kingdom	2,547,020	2,118,529	1,718,992	2,098,710	1,850,109	849,205		2,547,020	2,124,478	1,366,448	1,315,311	899,202	381,699	
United States	1,548,949	1,438,826	1,216,573	1,662,570	2,371,771	2,333,290		1,548,949	1,446,347	1,221,503	1,537,708	1,605,477	1,253,446	

[1] Sources: Annual Statement of Trade of United Kingdom, 1916, Vols. I and II; Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of United Kingdom, December, 1917, and January, 1918; June, 1918; July, 1918; Foreign Commerce and Navigation of United States, 1917; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of United States, June, 1918.

[2] The following table shows the index numbers which were used in converting the values of trade during the war years to a basis comparable with pre-war statistics.

Year.	United Kingdom (calendar year), Sauerbeck.	United States (fiscal year), Department of Labor.	Year.	United Kingdom (calendar year), Sauerbeck.	United States (fiscal year), Department of Labor.
1913	100.00	100.00	1916	159.56	108.12
1914	99.72	99.48	1917	205.75	147.73
1915	125.80	99.58	1918	222.48	186.15

[3] United Kingdom 1918 exports for 6 months only; United States 1918 exports for 12 months (fiscal year).

TABLE II.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of commodities totaling over £1,000,000 each in 1912 or 1913, showing decreases in quantities, calendar years 1912–1918.*[1]

	Quantities (000 omitted).								Values (in £1,000).						
	Unit.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
I. Food, drink, and tobacco.															
Wheat, meal, and flour	Hundredweight.	1,645	1,631	1,908	1,595	1,030	231	70	879	857	1,141	1,385	1,010	288	92
Rice cleaned or milled in United Kingdom.	do	671	603	668	1,027	498	93	11	407	352	386	686	434	99	17
Meat	do	253	292	263	259	156	29	3	967	1,094	1,059	1,285	1,191	227	40
Beer and ale	Barrels	670	655	539	533	704	283	56	2,158	2,135	1,769	1,937	3,134	1,420	351
Biscuits and cakes	Hundredweight.	478	481	398	301	382	104	12	1,515	1,562	1,293	1,175	1,752	553	40
Cocoa preparations, total	do	158	165	151	156	184	103	10	982	1,039	961	1,037	1,465	754	70
Fish [2]	do	10,533	10,999	4,998	1,318	1,830	561	200	6,721	7,503	3,758	1,470	2,356	1,047	553
Spirits, British and Irish [2]	Proof gallons	10,194	10,090	10,103	8,913	9,564	5,756	1,438	4,241	4,188	3,995	3,724	5,133	4,602	1,632
Provisions, unenumerated									1,072	1,109	1,128	1,106	1,424	453	105
Confectionery, jams, etc	Hundredweight.	593	637	477	383	352	60	6	1,350	1,417	1,105	992	1,163	237	27
Tobacco and snuff	Pounds	28,513	32,994	34,900	36,179	37,229	27,629	11,043	2,619	3,376	3,708	3,792	4,766	3,297	1,718
II. Raw materials, mainly unmanufactured.															
Coal, total [2]	Tons [3]	64,444	73,400	50,040	43,535	38,352	34,996	15,349	40,494	50,727	39,862	36,392	46,386	46,548	21,426
Manufactured fuel	do	1,581	2,053	1,608	1,225	1,325	1,526	737	1,244	1,783	1,394	1,259	1,780	2,274	1,122
Wool	Pounds	47,134	28,622	38,458	32,003	13,114	8,781	1,779	2,360	1,808	22,095	2,026	1,355	988	210
Noils, carded or carbonized wool.	do	19,567	20,035	14,332	12,097	12,887	11,312	2,353	1,224	1,371	1,039	1,064	1,280	1,566	388
Oil, seed (unrefined)	Tons	75	84	79	108	41			2,406	2,485	2,369	3,298	1,744		
Sheep's and lamb's skins (pickled)	Number	8,792	8,494	7,028	4,556	6,744	2,587	21	489	501	487	311	500	352	4
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.															
Pig iron [2]	Tons	1,262	1,124	781	611	917	734	250	4,643	4,824	2,924	3,472	7,433	6,770	2,610
Wrought iron, in bars, angles, rods.	do	142	137	90	84	114	65	25	1,247	1,326	778	831	1,617	1,069	447
Cast iron, and manufactures thereof.	do	68	81	72	44	35	23	8	946	1,135	944	664	704	548	212
Wrought iron, and manufactures thereof.	do	67	71	58	35	24	11	3	1,411	1,482	1,232	870	816	519	171

New rails	do	407	500	434	242	50	39	16	2,462	3,458	2,901	1,792	582	691	299
Railroad, unenumerated	do	66	76	76	55	27	16	9	632	810	693	648	527	496	324
Total of railroad iron and steel	do	588	703	201	366	91	61	28	3,757	5,198	4,162	2,984	1,266	1,267	670
Wire, and manufactures thereof.	do	54	56	45	27	28	22	6	1,383	1,452	1,161	1,874	1,398	1,238	397
Ship, bridge, boiler, and other plates.	do	141	134	92	148	175	102	45	1,192	1,233	811	1,464	2,583	1,788	775
Black plates	do	66	72	57	53	136	13	2	692	754	591	611	2,025	305	57
Galvanized sheets [2]	do	659	762	566	286	117	19	5	8,597	10,026	7,227	4,682	3,094	561	152
Tinned plates and tinned sheets. [2]	do	481	494	435	369	322	177	110	6,833	7,215	5,999	5,682	8,458	5,382	3,648
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought.	do	179	165	128	103	97	67	26	2,854	2,959	2,175	2,170	2,810	2,500	1,099
Pipes and fittings, cast	do	220	235	189	119	74	65	29	1,275	1,702	1,327	843	689	692	358
Girders, beams, joints, and pillars.	do	121	121	57	122	3	2	15	976	1,043	938	520	187	44	40
Total iron and steel manufactures. [2]	do	4,808	4,934	3,884	3,197	3,295	2,329	818	48,598	54,292	41,668	40,406	56,674	44,849	18,066
Brass and manufactures thereof.	do	14	14	10	11	12	5	3	1,633	1,653	1,193	1,095	1,488	928	437
Copper, unwrought, in ingots, etc.	do	13	15	7	7	9	5	3	966	1,136	511	515	1,134	725	386
Total copper [2]	do	43	53	40	26	20	10	4	3,374	4,180	2,965	2,121	2,473	1,419	593
Lead, pig, and manufactures thereof.	do	47	48	46	40	28	9	2	1,395	989	764	984	979	390	83
Cutlery	Cwt.	57	50	39	31	34	27	27	883	836	703	575	654	565	288
Hardware	do	1,112	1,038	802	482	477	281	92	2,807	2,449	1,895	1,299	1,688	1,152	463
Implements, tools, and parts, except machine tools.	£								2,698	2,797	1,172	1,605	2,290	1,879	739
Instruments and apparatus, scientific, other than electrical.	£								1,662	1,833	1,693	1,538	1,787	1,039	536
Rail locomotives	Tons	39	47	61	41	21	23	12	2,137	2,782	3,841	2,475	1,297	1,615	792
Electrical goods and apparatus. [2]	do								4,342	5,386	3,019	3,169	4,084	2,953	212
Total prime mowers (except electrical).	do	163	182	175	91	63	51	22	8,258	9,981	10,009	6,069	4,238	3,772	1,820
Electrical machinery of all kinds.	do	24	27	25	17	18	15	6	1,969	2,269	2,137	1,391	1,550	1,490	548
Boilers	do	70	69	52	32	37	30	10	1,873	1,773	1,444	890	1,265	1,044	463
Mining machinery	do	25	26	22	17	21	14	5	930	1,018	819	571	761	660	271
Sewing machines and parts	do	35	33	29	18	17	15	6	2,385	2,368	2,118	1,339	1,452	1,381	607
Textile machinery [2]	do	150	178	116	50	59	49	20	7,043	8,282	5,766	3,332	4,108	4,206	1,904
Total of machinery [2]	do	704	746	600	333	322	265	102	33,158	37,013	31,363	19,165	20,218	19,426	8,300
Steamships and machinery (except war). [2]	Gross tons	356	447	354	75	36	25	20	5,993	6,203	6,501	1,643	1,236	1,053	417
Furniture and cabinet ware	£								1,343	1,275	879	445	636	523	167
Cotton yarn, total [2]	Pounds	243,850	210,099	178,497	188,169	172,171	133,153	51,491	16,122	15,006	11,973	10,315	13,429	16,708	9,769
Cotton piece goods, all kinds. [2]	Yards	6,912,920	7,075,252	5,735,744	4,748,453	5,254,223	4,979,077	2,225,393	91,624	97,776	79,175	64,692	88,788	112,788	72,680

[1] Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I; Accounts of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1917, June, 1918.
[2] Exports amounted to over £4,000,000 in 1912 or 1913.
[3] All tons are long tons of 2,240 pounds each.

TABLE II.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of commodities totaling over £1,000,000 each in 1912 or 1913, showing decreases in quantities, calendar years 1912–1918*—Continued.[1]

	Unit.	Quantities (000 omitted).							Values (in £1,000).						
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—Contd.															
Wool, tops	Pounds	44,826	43,633	36,840	16,201	22,555	15,175	10,767	3,476	3,652	3,164	1,786	3,254	2,559	2,344
Woolen yarn	do	6,246	4,809	3,361	3,925	5,599	2,637	652	586	468	379	618	1,046	587	168
Worsted yarn[2]	do	56,779	49,907	33,304	12,639	22,380	18,335	6,137	5,313	4,993	3,414	1,989	4,599	4,585	2,182
Worsted tissues[2]	Yards	72,136	62,490	70,304	55,769	52,212	42,718	16,182	1,926	2,172	1,484	437	649	397	119
Carpets and carpet rugs	Square yards	8,812	8,603	6,770	4,996	6,245	4,539	1,550	6,714	6,186	6,204	6,093	7,273	7,441	3,598
Stockings and socks	Dozen pairs	2,184	2,364	2,399	2,372	2,587	1,913	864	1,506	1,537	1,276	971	1,490	1,380	569
Total of woolen and worsted manufactures.[2]									891	961	961	1,046	1,450	1,376	789
									26,064	25,979	22,790	27,862	37,205	44,342	18,667
Silk manufactures, total	£											1,429	2,040	1,760	845
Jute piece goods	Yards	161,803	173,484	134,743	109,156	119,583	126,281	19,708	2,442	3,066	2,555	2,050	3,132	3,709	661
Linen yarn	Pounds	17,686	16,306	12,445	6,417	9,585	18,358	948	1,269	1,216	885	536	1,069	2,317	165
Linen piece goods[4]	Yards	213,085	193,681	178,893	128,776	144,063	103,637	36,830	6,121	5,969	5,480	4,935	6,717	5,997	3,142
Total apparel[2]									9,165	9,667	8,316	6,624	8,704	7,589	3,457
Boots and shoes, leather[2]	Dozen pairs	1,393	1,453	1,432	1,063	1,339	937	282	3,975	4,194	4,246	3,478	6,396	6,645	1,193
Hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.	Dozen	1,568	1,518	1,229	947	1,058	750	281	2,354	2,312	1,742	1,261	1,541	1,305	626
Manures (fertilizers)[2]	Tons	664	704	639	541	363	95	24							
Painters' colors and materials	Cwt	2,544	2,465	2,119	1,679	1,917	1,139	258	5,289	5,745	4,886	4,806	4,952	1,502	299
Leather	do	228	256	223	135	204	158	11	3,265	3,286	2,966	2,673	4,026	2,810	763
Soda compounds, total	do	6,794	7,267	7,185	7,578	5,733	5,316	2,328	3,062	3,467	2,845	2,104	3,224	2,771	305
Chinaware, porcelain, etc	do	3,858	4,042	3,166	2,460	2,119	1,729	734	1,795	1,788	1,818	2,024	2,395	2,635	1,356
Glass	do								3,152	3,399	2,597	2,054	2,614	2,700	1,440
Railway trucks, wagons, etc., not of iron.									1,821	1,814	1,551	1,244	1,304	1,189	1,968
Paper	do								1,829	2,551	3,015	926	736	441	158
Motor cars, complete	Number	3,329	3,499	3,124	2,755	2,557	916	331	3,559	3,679	3,186	2,995	5,195	3,193	1,677
Bags and sacks for wrapping	Dozen	5	8	6	3	2	2	2	2,024	2,396	1,972	1,129	1,198	747	1,647
Books, printed	Cwt	4,092	4,543	3,746	4,242	4,281	3,144	571	1,034	1,225	1,143	1,331	1,458	1,403	417
Cement for building and engineering.	Tons	468	470	445	407	392	315	150	2,783	2,800	2,651	2,174	2,391	2,208	1,212
Oilcloth	Square yards	645	748	596	842	410	358	121	1,020	1,273	1,016	831	997	1,134	481
Cordage, rope, etc	Cwt	55,424	51,919	43,602	30,900	32,058	22,471	4,938	2,791	2,632	2,207	1,565	2,072	1,784	514
Stationery other than paper	£	482	476	428	362	311	264	64	1,128	1,267	1,100	1,078	1,316	1,337	376
Skins and furs, dressed	Number	2,907	3,664	2,036	768	1,638	1,834	587	1,913	1,986	1,749	1,467	1,949	1,690	894
									648	581	311	160	324	504	239

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I; Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1917, June, 1918.
[2] Exports amounted to over £4,000,000 in 1912 or 1913.

TABLE III.—*Domestic exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. Eight commodities amounting to over £1,000,000 each in 1912 or 1913 which show an increase in quantities exported, calendar years 1912–1918.*[1]

	Unit.	Quantities (000 omitted).							Values (in £1,000).						
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
Coke	Tons	1,011	1,235	1,183	1,011	1,481	1,279	467	847	1,150	946	1,174	2,504	2,520	955
Steel, in bars, rods, angles, etc	do	241	251	201	489	617	428	92	3,248	3,571	2,581	7,317	11,485	9,854	2,339
Woolen tissues[2]	Yards	100,530	105,884	81,997	92,331	131,762	122,928	34,994	14,104	14,467	11,574	16,479	22,710	29,200	10,576
Tin, unwrought	Tons	12	12	13	14	18	19	9	2,503	2,433	2,061	2,319	3,254	4,229	2,573
Machine tools	do	17	17	15	10	12	21	8	935	1,013	1,020	779	1,117	2,113	739
Linen yarn	Pounds	17,686	16,306	12,445	6,417	9,585	18,358	948	1,269	1,216	885	536	1,069	2,317	165
Soap	Cwt	1,753	1,747	1,735	1,911	2,173	2,534	961	2,074	2,093	2,186	2,504	3,459	4,864	2,585
Arms, ammunition, military and naval supplies[2]									3,877	4,707	4,801	6,612	9,555	29,439	6,835

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I; Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1917, June, 1918.
[2] Exports amounted to £4,000,000 in 1912 or 1913.

TABLE IV.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of cotton piece goods, all kinds, calendar years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Russia	3,903,300	4,572,100	3,755,100	5,243,500	2,558,100	.....	680,333	684,106	560,631	1,188,229	600,900	.....
Belgium	31,158,100	20,180,300	24,100	76,700	65,600	.....	3,624,202	2,406,441	3,603	13,080	17,350	.....
France	12,763,700	17,802,000	220,376,700	120,164,500	123,583,900	104,733,200	1,834,351	2,404,062	26,626,810	16,338,821	23,546,793	25,977,613
Portugal	28,575,900	18,150,000	18,109,600	21,479,300	34,331,500	15,600,900	2,070,731	1,405,325	1,308,905	2,003,074	3,207,524	2,920,821
Italy	10,243,400	11,947,300	8,323,000	11,506,000	17,303,700	9,527,300	1,396,917	1,499,930	962,597	1,323,489	3,077,365	2,292,733
Greece	31,896,600	46,683,400	47,898,000	15,603,800	940,800	6,020,800	2,255,177	3,171,148	2,866,274	1,254,362	104,736	752,707
Total European allies	118,541,000	119,335,100	298,487,100	174,073,800	168,783,600	135,882,200	11,861,711	11,571,012	32,328,820	22,121,055	30,554,670	31,943,874
Sweden	13,384,700	11,443,600	12,462,300	21,010,300	20,250,400	.....	1,501,312	1,280,785	1,324,603	2,073,393	258,417	.....
Norway	16,639,000	16,246,500	22,417,000	36,490,000	26,774,000	.....	1,611,950	1,615,687	2,225,572	4,483,737	4,211,905	.....
Denmark	16,399,700	22,108,300	32,444,400	46,439,700	40,805,800	95,900	1,477,926	1,981,703	2,754,428	5,143,430	6,133,872	18,963
Netherlands	84,256,000	59,329,000	48,089,100	69,822,100	25,969,700	14,300	6,759,847	4,723,991	3,925,534	7,336,648	3,602,862	4,710
Switzerland	75,950,800	51,328,600	60,847,700	70,167,700	82,014,700	17,434,300	7,824,061	4,974,789	5,488,094	7,035,959	11,228,348	3,432,783
Total	206,630,200	160,456,000	176,260,500	243,929,800	195,814,600	17,544,500	19,175,096	14,576,955	15,718,231	26,073,167	27,800,698	3,456,456
United States	44,415,000	59,937,700	47,092,200	66,275,000	67,684,100	17,083,100	7,651,508	9,526,738	7,773,041	12,833,253	16,564,952	5,186,694
Canada	110,449,100	75,019,400	65,868,200	76,419,100	71,829,600	18,364,400	9,640,363	7,105,455	6,334,267	9,461,202	10,261,476	3,626,975
Mexico	22,884,100	4,299,700	2,548,700	3,708,600	7,335,600	2,972,800	1,951,767	374,721	185,584	317,229	894,660	506,020
Cuba	55,497,400	38,696,100	50,961,500	46,551,600	48,640,700	25,552,500	3,130,891	2,258,895	2,634,632	2,851,676	3,795,554	2,354,764
Total	233,295,600	177,952,900	166,470,600	192,954,300	195,490,000	63,972,800	22,374,529	19,265,809	16,927,524	25,463,360	31,516,642	11,674,453
Argentina	199,118,300	87,513,100	121,706,900	195,790,600	172,527,800	86,156,900	15,101,178	6,758,441	8,680,939	17,440,153	20,009,384	14,307,091
Brazil	96,537,900	34,164,700	38,119,600	66,486,700	58,335,700	25,328,400	8,033,727	2,968,605	3,343,871	6,556,263	7,670,644	4,947,506
Chile	61,740,100	36,949,900	28,773,300	71,686,600	60,149,700	38,088,600	4,614,588	2,608,896	1,776,367	5,713,793	6,923,893	6,034,122
Total	357,396,300	158,627,700	189,599,800	333,963,900	291,013,200	149,573,900	27,749,493	12,335,942	13,801,177	29,710,209	34,603,921	25,288,719
Egypt	266,623,400	202,269,800	243,122,600	289,710,400	319,457,200	244,406,300	15,986,411	12,580,707	14,151,335	22,247,041	33,161,713	36,401,184
British Africa	229,511,800	197,154,800	228,323,600	278,807,900	293,879,200	158,574,600	18,648,789	15,958,081	17,657,395	26,031,811	34,525,878	25,297,069
Total	496,135,200	399,424,600	471,446,200	568,518,300	613,336,400	402,980,900	34,635,200	28,538,788	31,808,730	48,278,852	67,687,591	61,698,253
British India	3,057,350,600	2,608,366,000	1,908,094,500	1,935,128,900	2,258,462,200	651,793,800	170,202,685	144,093,160	98,375,912	124,872,363	197,083,706	84,090,427
China[2]	716,532,500	577,947,600	375,082,300	377,425,700	309,585,900	175,530,800	57,091,479	47,957,515	26,609,434	34,948,206	43,025,628	36,649,518
Total	3,733,883,100	3,186,313,600	2,283,176,800	2,312,554,600	2,568,048,100	827,324,600	227,294,164	192,050,675	124,985,346	159,820,569	240,109,334	120,739,999
Australia and New Zealand	210,743,800	216,813,600	245,828,500	294,566,300	190,681,300	92,110,300	20,434,363	21,221,366	23,328,893	34,282,586	34,783,954	19,934,698
World, total	7,075,252,000	5,735,744,500	4,748,452,900	5,254,222,700	4,978,237,900	2,225,392,800	475,777,310	385,266,382	314,790,435	432,041,873	549,048,688	353,661,839
World, except European allies	6,956,711,000	5,616,409,400	4,449,965,800	5,080,148,900	4,809,454,300	2,089,510,600	463,915,599	373,695,370	282,461,615	409,920,818	518,492,135	321,717,965

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I, pp. 337–347; Accounts of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1917, pp. 188–205; June, 1918, pp. 168–185.
[2] Exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão, and leased territories.

TABLE V.—*United States domestic exports of cotton cloths, fiscal years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918[2]	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918[2]
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	2,384	1,530	60,965	.....	.....	450,000	597	233	15,448	.....	.....	58,344
France	32,505	7,475	7,915,494	3,753,657	3,333,910	18,336,876	4,366	1,386	1,023,402	706,076	829,386	3,755,655
Greece	186,713	402,901	3,082,336	6,188,104	1,871,639	837,134	15,498	35,724	236,577	477,994	245,611	152,810
Italy	1,100	.....	71,083	754,774	168,463	191,656	220	.....	8,359	167,807	15,051	41,066
Portugal	93,680	72,033	56,674	315,036	205,960	181,573	16,555	12,147	7,427	39,823	38,932	48,001
Russia	2,417	1,100	.....	226,296	720,234	441,202	237	4,263	.....	206,673	402,289	197,195
United Kingdom	2,470,976	2,386,618	14,701,725	23,686,781	5,579,462	578,733	424,124	395,938	2,979,282	6,171,485	2,206,994	194,764
Total allies (European)	2,789,775	2,871,657	25,888,277	34,924,648	11,879,668	21,017,174	461,597	449,691	4,270,495	7,769,858	3,738,263	4,447,835
All other Europe	3,880,291	4,193,489	1,631,306	3,482,206	9,116,099	1,981,694	317,038	321,252	198,949	526,597	1,526,163	362,510
Total Europe	6,670,066	7,065,146	27,519,583	38,406,854	20,995,767	22,998,868	778,635	770,943	4,469,444	8,296,455	5,264,426	4,810,345
North America	132,062,397	137,272,941	145,906,681	265,636,973	348,834,325	349,852,191	9,763,125	9,691,434	10,051,324	20,301,578	35,926,675	50,396,961
South America	54,163,558	41,616,023	35,770,895	91,720,860	166,104,544	152,705,205	3,368,028	2,793,448	2,208,299	6,682,309	16,705,110	25,109,028
Asia	125,809,925	125,142,409	62,080,551	48,814,400	33,130,678	16,985,426	8,791,510	8,537,760	3,778,313	3,206,280	2,998,201	2,510,834
Oceania	103,670,648	95,078,907	114,847,414	99,482,701	105,493,730	135,854,174	6,730,680	6,533,162	7,580,284	6,831,691	10,391,020	18,727,490
Africa	22,352,647	8,684,596	10,819,068	15,509,932	15,634,852	12,434,175	1,236,256	517,880	594,851	1,063,077	1,322,638	1,929,683
World, total	444,729,241	414,860,013	396,944,192	550,571,720	690,193,896	690,830,039	30,668,234	28,844,627	28,682,515	46,381,390	72,608,070	103,484,341
World (except European allies)	441,939,466	411,988,356	371,055,915	515,647,072	678,314,228	669,812,865	30,206,637	28,394,936	24,412,020	38,611,532	68,869,807	99,036,506

[1] Foreign Commerce and Navigation of United States, 1917, pp. 423–433; United States Department of Commerce data for 1918.
[2] Figures for 1918 preliminary and subject to revision.

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TABLE VI.—*United Kingdom re-exports of cotton piece goods, dyed in the piece, calendar years 1913–1918.*[1]

Countries.	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).[2]	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).[2]
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Germany	122,667	98,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,538	17,939	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	34,026	23,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,458	4,784	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian Congo	.....	.....	280,295	55,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,497	6,609	.....	.....
France	43,805	64,281	44,327	51,720	25,354	.....	11,763	12,872	9,982	8,955	12,571	.....
French West Africa	20,762	1,024	5,856	7,773	.....	.....	4,730	253	487	1,528	.....	.....
Switzerland	36,220	4,668	1,067	6,715	2,236	.....	4,872	686	224	579	764	.....
Egypt	5,746	707,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	618	66,513	.....	.....	1,533	.....
United States	94,093	133,757	9,873	15,426	2,415	.....	21,915	32,441	3,691	9,617	.....	.....
Chile	13,282	6,323	302	3,867	.....	.....	1,737	1,504	44	2,136	3,996	.....
Brazil	63,417	24,018	6,904	7,389	8,315	.....	10,045	3,567	1,703	2,988	44	.....
Argentina	39,793	25,117	3,614	4,654	123	.....	6,940	4,740	472	1,329	8,191	.....
Other foreign countries	148,556	130,857	157,258	113,791	31,817	.....	25,453	23,891	23,920	20,552	.....	.....
Total to foreign countries	622,367	1,220,081	509,496	266,875	70,260	.....	117,069	169,190	67,930	54,293	27,117	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	1,630	223,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	23,852	.....
British West Africa	178,112	68,594	103,079	244,629	.....	.....	32,875	16,196	16,445	45,708	.....	.....
Union of South Africa	454,153	452,516	254,213	217,222	66,785	.....	60,109	66,304	32,291	38,423	17,180	.....
Australia:					110,284						24,724	
Victoria	307,479	739,269	226,714	168,004	52,639	.....	68,051	139,986	36,598	37,050	10,269	.....
New South Wales	618,531	831,683	302,663	191,910	66,739	.....	130,442	179,829	44,662	38,734	24,416	.....
Queensland	196,706	339,474	148,394	53,381	19,613	.....	35,308	57,812	17,559	9,305	6,385	.....
Other colonies	187,141	232,150	138,870	53,914	31,436	.....	30,008	45,659	17,233	9,067	95,815	.....
New Zealand	236,174	274,261	100,552	84,083	34,217	.....	50,570	57,335	14,590	18,927	11,398	.....
Canada	463,273	361,169	104,477	103,885	36,531	.....	91,236	88,506	17,642	33,853	16,980	.....
Other British possessions	243,811	352,279	80,231	569,805	54,347	.....	33,950	54,921	13,120	64,669	15,690	.....
Total to British possessions	2,885,380	3,651,395	1,459,193	1,688,463	695,791	.....	532,549	706,548	210,140	295,882	160,475	.....
Total	3,507,747	4,871,476	1,968,689	1,955,338	766,051	121,786	649,618	875,738	278,070	350,175	187,592	58,391

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I, pp. 543, 544; Accounts of Trade and Navigation of United Kingdom, December, 1917, pp. 280, 281; June, 1918, pp. 260, 261.
[2] No detail.

TABLE VII.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of woolen tissues, calendar years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Russia	819,600	633,600	535,900	4,945,000	20,734,600	.....	1,553,605	1,293,327	928,054	8,364,923	33,384,691	.....
Belgium	4,322,300	1,764,300	1,700	37,000	2,500	.....	3,104,956	1,358,268	1,806	22,305	3,825	.....
France	5,509,200	4,704,700	48,821,900	46,161,500	41,833,400	15,935,600	7,210,568	6,092,739	50,012,791	34,425,605	43,051,344	23,654,238
Portugal	103,500	70,800	71,900	156,500	82,300	46,100	142,053	109,327	89,738	170,720	121,594	71,569
Italy	1,382,200	1,479,200	868,600	517,200	872,000	403,000	1,667,527	1,619,519	984,438	656,490	1,351,487	631,367
Greece	1,312,500	1,829,500	498,000	612,400	183,900	566,800	999,034	1,271,110	547,085	692,925	292,927	779,562
Total	13,449,300	10,482,100	50,798,000	52,429,600	63,708,700	16,951,500	14,677,743	11,744,290	52,563,911	44,332,968	78,205,868	25,136,736
Sweden	237,900	198,700	247,200	1,182,100	1,142,600	200	299,768	249,497	324,215	1,497,255	1,738,049	195
Norway	174,200	223,500	309,400	2,148,900	3,228,200	16,100	162,056	194,091	290,750	2,557,034	3,874,263	22,559
Denmark	696,700	734,300	1,359,600	6,264,600	5,044,200	14,600	605,601	571,517	1,059,629	6,040,210	5,682,865	5,349
Netherlands	4,340,500	3,102,300	2,139,100	6,279,200	3,610,900	2,300	2,432,371	1,654,483	1,248,449	5,228,793	3,464,443	1,557
Switzerland	720,400	343,200	323,100	876,600	1,910,900	.....	665,689	378,623	290,068	887,765	2,436,630	.....
Total	6,169,700	4,602,000	4,378,400	16,751,400	14,936,800	33,200	4,165,485	3,048,212	3,213,111	16,211,057	17,196,250	29,659
United States	2,189,800	8,218,900	4,149,100	4,608,900	3,253,700	837,500	2,350,381	6,459,132	3,976,758	5,103,604	4,578,907	1,442,365
Canada	15,096,800	11,523,800	8,281,400	15,405,400	8,065,500	2,131,800	8,271,588	6,290,928	4,638,645	10,906,825	7,265,950	2,676,057
Mexico	356,200	47,200	8,300	13,400	47,600	15,100	344,593	56,009	8,323	17,526	94,156	38,848
Cuba	346,100	286,800	168,100	333,000	204,800	.....	199,727	172,623	135,536	314,131	245,111	.....
Total	17,988,900	20,076,700	12,606,900	20,360,700	11,571,600	2,984,400	11,166,200	12,978,693	8,759,262	16,342,087	12,184,134	4,157,270
Argentina	7,286,500	3,095,300	2,420,400	4,632,500	3,161,500	1,116,000	5,088,668	2,376,240	2,134,038	4,180,768	4,484,538	2,077,839
Brazil	2,060,000	895,700	557,200	650,500	808,300	391,200	1,418,414	616,430	407,563	648,075	994,700	539,001
Chile	2,840,400	1,254,700	484,000	1,366,500	1,855,100	1,432,700	1,977,272	1,095,557	478,543	1,511,160	2,776,750	2,460,570
Total	12,186,900	5,245,700	3,461,600	6,649,500	5,854,900	2,939,900	8,484,354	4,088,226	3,020,144	6,340,002	8,255,988	5,077,410
Egypt	362,100	291,800	529,200	1,071,000	1,842,100	903,300	327,865	287,576	444,279	1,127,037	2,468,215	1,578,334
British Africa (South)	1,714,800	1,463,100	2,435,900	3,088,900	2,485,900	1,487,300	981,132	875,592	1,705,370	2,375,767	2,613,622	2,127,921
Total	2,076,900	1,754,900	2,965,100	4,179,900	4,320,400	2,390,600	1,308,997	1,163,168	2,149,649	3,502,804	5,091,168	3,706,255

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I, p. 501; Accounts of Trade and Navigation of United Kingdom, December, 1917, pp. 214–215; June, 1918, pp. 194–195.

(Table continued on next page.)

TABLE VII.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of woolen tissues, calendar years 1913–1918*—Continued.

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
British India	11,357,300	5,639,100	1,816,000	2,944,500	4,320,900		3,213,816	1,891,078	827,275	1,796,773	2,969,694	
China [1]	4,624,100	3,204,700	661,800	1,207,200	1,970,400	1,300,400	1,909,086	1,344,531	337,317	1,028,563	2,292,805	1,812,291
Total	15,981,400	8,843,800	2,477,800	4,151,700	6,291,300	1,300,400	5,122,902	3,135,609	1,174,592	2,815,336	5,262,499	1,812,291
Australia and New Zealand	11,971,800	11,107,700	11,235,200	18,696,300	8,699,300	3,332,800	5,869,510	5,214,309	5,957,690	13,573,586	7,579,242	3,743,808
Other countries	2,877,200	2,408,800	1,379,200	1,709,500	10,642,400	2,143,200	1,321,283	1,172,918	830,446	1,410,033	11,980,039	3,400,266
World, total	105,883,600	81,996,700	92,330,600	131,702,200	123,547,100	34,994,200	70,406,791	56,328,263	80,205,026	110,530,957	143,184,297	51,475,256
World, excluding European allies	92,434,300	71,514,600	41,532,600	79,332,600	59,838,400	18,042,700	55,731,048	44,583,973	27,641,114	66,197,989	64,975,429	26,338,520

[1] Exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão, and leased territories.

TABLE VIII.—*United States domestic exports of all woolen manufactures, except wearing apparel and rags, fiscal years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Values.[2]					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	18,978	18,073	16,781	33,844		
France	56,557	59,451	8,318,787	1,834,257	639,168	465,803
Greece	200	20	12,297	2,645	86,544	2,850
Italy	8,597	5,478	51,258	5,301,915	20,124	1,942,549
Portugal	178	104	336	5,067	976	461
Russia	1,767	212	960,625	10,709,041	50,505	34,105
United Kingdom	356,058	744,082	395,349	1,159,346	269,613	97,760
Total European allies	442,335	827,420	9,755,433	19,046,115	1,066,930	2,543,528
All other Europe	50,175	40,900	1,188,765	1,282,386	1,304,165	208,794
Total Europe	492,510	868,320	10,944,198	20,328,501	2,371,095	2,752,322
North America	415,412	646,819	5,651,059	6,137,687	6,266,983	6,187,958
South America	40,304	46,505	77,562	1,652,748	2,292,149	3,215,309
Asia	66,376	39,810	118,048	5,023,140	1,147,710	1,079,007
Oceania	83,890	63,821	29,322	169,216	252,976	177,375
Africa	1,504	2,924	9,428	20,581	11,255	23,975
World, total	1,099,996	1,668,199	16,829,617	33,331,873	12,342,168	13,435,946
World, except European allies	657,661	840,779	7,074,184	14,285,758	11,275,238	10,892,418

[1] Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1917, pp. 762–763; United States Department of Commerce data for 1918.
[2] Quantities not given.

TABLE IX.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of leather boots and shoes, calendar years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
	Pairs.	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Russia	18,996	10,956	7,692	1,957,344	1,688,976	.....	51,047	25,633	4,896	9,734,631	9,992,192	.....
Belgium	646,080	485,556	456	3,552	3,216	.....	1,174,763	683,338	652	5,222	9,315	.....
France	678,792	1,480,872	1,620,960	1,221,732	1,244,964	287,256	1,921,524	4,354,850	4,652,229	3,207,360	3,653,709	569,657
Italy	300,300	190,536	65,256	1,084,116	2,115,456	234,084	563,549	345,365	107,311	4,304,314	9,112,253	1,193,115
Total above-named European allies	1,644,168	2,167,920	1,694,364	4,266,744	5,052,612	521,340	3,710,883	5,409,186	4,765,088	17,251,527	22,767,469	1,762,772
Netherlands	606,600	566,016	780,516	705,384	283,548	.....	381,019	359,669	446,257	486,514	227,226	.....
Switzerland	79,152	43,452	5,700	14,376	6,036	.....	172,578	62,869	7,855	13,987	8,210	.....
Total	685,752	609,468	786,216	719,760	289,584	.....	553,597	422,538	454,112	500,501	235,436	.....
United States	41,964	194,124	203,736	163,332	123,648	.....	62,771	223,659	120,952	113,891	92,438	.....
Canada	883,644	672,300	533,544	315,096	363,972	.....	588,695	549,426	316,574	150,099	202,596	.....
Total	925,608	866,424	737,280	478,428	487,620	.....	651,466	773,085	437,526	263,990	295,034	.....
Argentina	711,552	459,252	226,632	176,076	99,516	28,380	741,554	489,950	282,784	255,993	186,906	70,290
Chile	149,436	85,344	20,760	14,580	12,984	.....	171,994	97,689	24,952	22,314	26,289	.....
Total	860,988	544,596	247,392	190,656	112,500	28,380	913,548	587,639	307,736	278,307	213,196	70,290
Egypt	357,372	300,804	167,832	264,204	121,524	83,244	472,479	396,349	220,539	370,190	210,305	182,676
British Africa (South)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,839,468	872,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,895,073	1,653,865
Total	357,372	300,804	167,832	264,204	1,960,992	955,992	472,479	396,349	220,539	370,190	3,105,378	1,836,541
British India	1,911,564	1,674,312	791,556	813,240	459,552	.....	2,110,887	1,229,937	956,292	1,247,476	762,252	.....
Australia and New Zealand	3,718,512	4,309,068	3,257,388	2,844,048	1,979,796	329,880	3,032,718	3,342,260	2,600,560	2,503,664	1,834,065	502,346
World, total	17,433,780	17,187,564	12,760,608	16,068,768	11,236,176	2,508,480	20,412,283	20,664,354	16,924,738	45,729,718	32,338,895	5,355,360
World, except European allies named above	15,789,612	15,019,644	11,066,244	11,802,024	6,184,564	1,987,140	16,701,400	15,255,168	12,159,649	13,878,091	19,558,823	3,592,588

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade of United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I, pp. 291, 292; Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1917, pp. 230, 231; June, 1918, pp. 210, 211.

TABLE X.—*United States domestic exports of leather boots and shoes, fiscal years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Pairs.	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	31,950	24,412	202,510	256,360	410,540	2,148	94,996	71,959	370,923	402,862	654,499	2,240
France	135,523	104,234	2,057,356	495,264	402,808	570,717	454,913	340,645	5,085,997	1,301,132	1,103,481	1,788,806
Greece	.....	72	642,927	69,239	2,315	17,849	.....	364	1,544,395	124,353	7,013	42,239
Italy	171,303	172,458	250,034	4,336,499	1,131,326	148,454	445,997	497,196	745,330	13,915,594	3,603,094	553,076
Portugal	919	876	945	51,756	70	595	4,047	4,155	3,569	160,763	630	1,758
Russia	85,213	91,871	586,237	2,805,225	395,205	1,834,650	227,377	269,859	2,921,400	9,358,941	1,281,150	7,211,129
United Kingdom	588,377	576,420	651,522	1,814,041	1,602,724	80,817	1,333,605	1,305,206	1,482,504	3,659,673	3,788,438	162,156
Total European allies	1,013,285	970,343	4,391,531	9,828,384	3,944,938	2,685,280	2,551,935	2,490,364	12,154,118	28,923,318	10,438,305	9,761,404
All other Europe	647,664	755,431	365,478	225,197	493,768	121,650	1,860,210	2,065,822	933,654	506,629	1,138,790	241,485
Total Europe	1,660,949	1,725,774	4,757,009	10,053,581	4,438,756	2,806,880	4,422,145	4,556,186	13,087,772	29,429,947	11,577,095	10,002,889
North America	7,416,070	6,755,028	6,553,560	8,126,442	8,946,477	9,396,256	10,748,499	9,861,381	9,000,225	11,653,466	14,500,800	18,533,727
South America	614,493	704,583	424,170	585,840	589,068	385,577	1,766,679	1,934,294	1,058,269	1,468,116	1,664,270	1,026,979
Asia	46,695	82,234	46,290	822,130	803,942	947,534	108,843	170,622	100,111	2,999,631	3,235,104	3,099,631
Oceania	477,781	533,517	508,548	453,902	699,657	592,112	929,539	1,100,804	1,189,571	963,286	1,380,328	1,299,524
Africa	88,806	101,198	113,150	316,577	417,159	913,961	220,430	243,947	260,847	705,364	902,914	2,587,313
World, total	10,304,794	9,902,334	12,402,727	20,358,472	15,895,059	15,012,620	18,196,135	17,867,234	24,696,795	47,224,810	33,310,511	36,550,063
World, except European allies	9,291,509	8,931,991	8,011,196	10,530,088	11,950,071	12,327,390	15,634,200	15,376,870	12,542,677	18,301,492	22,872,206	26,788,659

[1] Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1917, pp. 592–595; United States Department of Commerce data, 1918.

TABLE XI.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of rubber tires and tubes, calendar years 1913–1918.* [1]

To—	Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	575,834	260,292	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	361,501	337,765	452,621	1,355,094	.....	.....
Italy	307,176	192,470	264,556	667,713	565,009	.....
Total European allies	1,244,511	790,527	717,177	2,022,807	.....	.....
Sweden	128,353	110,778	97,695	134,933	.....	.....
Denmark	312,938	361,073	577,513	721,007	.....	.....
Netherlands	293,071	406,550	795,716	725,874	.....	.....
Total	734,362	878,401	1,470,924	1,581,814	.....	.....
Argentina	634,900	146,594	307,969	575,177	.....	.....
Brazil	124,211	85,450	104,392	123,568	.....	.....
Total	759,111	232,044	412,361	698,745	.....	.....
British India	237,972	207,013	230,068	400,900	.....	.....
Australia and New Zealand	309,746	431,401	641,388	713,911	.....	.....
World, total	6,298,857	4,965,859	6,285,867	10,424,501	8,323,639	3,884,987
World, except Belgium, France, and Italy	5,054,345	4,175,331	5,568,690	8,401,693	.....	.....

[1] Annual Statement of Trade of United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I, pp. 297, 299, 301; Accounts of Trade and Navigation of United Kingdom, December, 1917, pp. 243–245; June, 1918, pp. 223–225.

TABLE XII.—*United States domestic exports of rubber tires, fiscal years 1913–1918.* [1]

To—	Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	402,366	16,364	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	22,831	20,732	9,082	244,241	745,990	719,345
Greece	.....	403	4,205	1,716	34,654	2,000
Italy	4,220	9,735	43,033	745,103	246,206	63,157
Portugal	282	247	2,447	26,920	10,547	21,759
Russia	5,560	1,690	6,480	1,154,046	143,916	94,264
United Kingdom	1,245,582	1,599,847	2,845,941	10,615,512	3,700,254	654,747
Total European allies	1,680,841	1,649,018	2,911,188	12,787,538	4,881,567	1,555,272
All other Europe	532,129	302,409	81,799	196,218	147,641	62,437
Total Europe	2,212,970	1,951,427	2,992,987	12,983,756	5,029,208	1,617,709
North America	1,823,685	1,422,328	1,333,818	2,450,707	3,548,312	4,781,148
South America	201,505	177,330	264,465	1,344,314	2,819,499	3,762,687
Asia	53,462	102,414	86,498	531,801	917,068	1,244,737
Oceania	233,151	381,311	801,618	3,175,436	2,037,461	2,915,794
Africa	29,905	33,829	60,486	453,290	525,805	786,219
World, total	4,554,678	4,068,639	5,539,872	20,939,304	14,877,853	15,108,294
World, except European allies	2,873,837	2,419,621	2,628,684	8,151,766	9,996,286	13,553,022

[1] Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1917, pp. 505–506; United States Department of Commerce data, 1918.

TABLE XIII.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of household and laundry soap, in bars or tablets, calendar years 1913–1918.* [1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
France	3,141,488	1,330,672	7,852,384	11,584,416	50,247,008	.....	179,834	81,567	471,549	838,654	4,824,262	.....
Italy	407,232	569,408	1,146,992	5,353,824	16,769,200	.....	22,289	36,077	77,342	383,275	1,614,562	.....
Total above-named European allies	3,548,720	1,900,080	8,979,376	16,928,240	67,016,208	.....	202,123	117,644	548,891	1,201,929	6,438,824	.....
Norway	1,298,304	1,640,912	1,854,048	684,432	1,710,800	.....	81,303	115,540	140,326	57,374	179,065	.....
Netherlands	6,376,832	8,270,752	10,427,872	24,692,984	12,236,224	.....	347,395	467,077	578,228	1,565,695	894,436	.....
Total	7,675,136	9,911,664	12,281,920	25,378,416	13,947,024	.....	428,698	582,617	718,554	1,623,069	1,073,521	.....
Argentina	1,755,936	1,349,376	1,701,280	2,112,208	1,793,344	.....	127,157	101,938	129,961	167,887	167,327	.....
Brazil	2,878,176	1,706,544	1,233,568	1,183,728	788,928	.....	122,675	74,412	54,619	59,724	61,494	.....
Chile	2,817,024	1,843,296	2,383,920	3,036,992	2,337,776	.....	181,898	123,274	150,094	222,802	194,600	.....
Total	7,451,136	4,899,216	5,318,768	6,220,928	4,920,048	.....	431,730	299,624	334,374	450,413	413,421	.....
Egypt	1,847,664	2,031,344	4,206,160	6,078,800	7,066,864	.....	100,799	115,803	250,246	396,514	541,450	.....
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	4,378,416	2,528,624	1,317,792	437,136	459,200	80,080	186,322	110,747	62,839	29,380	32,325	8,507
Total	6,226,080	4,559,968	5,523,952	6,515,936	7,526,064	80,080	287,121	126,550	313,085	425,894	573,775	8,507
British India	34,458,144	39,403,504	39,479,216	36,262,128	41,788,544	.....	1,499,367	1,846,372	1,846,582	2,043,046	2,788,926	.....
China, except Hong Kong, Macão, etc.	16,668,880	16,067,468	12,196,128	13,149,472	17,474,800	5,675,040	696,639	675,615	578,662	748,260	1,278,443	503,402
Total	51,116,944	55,470,972	51,675,344	49,411,600	59,263,344	5,675,040	1,004,726	1,055,004	957,494	1,108,061	4,067,369	503,402
World, total	177,404,192	177,366,448	188,947,696	218,624,672	260,392,608	100,012,528	7,779,186	8,255,787	9,271,102	12,997,087	19,744,830	10,716,245
World, except European allies, France, and Italy	173,855,472	175,466,368	179,968,320	201,696,432	193,264,400	100,012,528	7,577,063	8,138,144	8,722,212	11,795,158	13,306,006	10,716,245

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I, pp. 472–473; Accounts of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1917, pp. 248, 249; June, 1918, pp. 228, 229.

TABLE XIV.—*United States domestic exports of soap, "all other" (than toilet or fancy), fiscal years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	42,935	40,648	9,628	.....	.....	6,094,097	3,038	2,495	598	.....	.....	488,216
France	1,244,329	1,884,776	1,174,978	2,567,959	667,929	2,904,976	51,039	62,960	40,328	132,994	43,555	226,299
Greece	.....	3,075	4,870	4,500	41,416	.....	.....	130	241	297	1,868	.....
Italy	14,095	12,693	13,864	4,235	9,424	52,867	728	693	562	283	567	4,165
Portugal	7,200	.....	4,495	5,020	1,260	4,700	400	.....	200	349	51	313
Russia	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	157,030	.....	.....	.....	332	.....	9,507
United Kingdom	15,905,258	15,138,705	16,260,199	19,822,723	204,644	147,684	630,186	612,597	670,719	902,192	11,072	10,327
Total European allies	17,213,817	17,079,897	17,468,004	22,414,437	924,673	9,361,354	685,391	678,875	712,648	1,036,447	57,113	738,827
All other Europe	114,859	45,220	182,623	595,264	1,875,932	323,696	6,325	2,000	8,013	26,545	116,310	26,739
Total Europe	17,328,676	17,125,117	17,650,627	23,009,701	2,800,605	9,685,050	691,716	680,935	720,661	1,062,992	173,423	765,566
North America	27,246,695	32,379,695	34,643,500	44,880,157	59,290,150	63,020,722	1,451,209	1,676,206	1,804,798	2,256,262	3,381,686	5,365,755
South America	2,836,604	2,359,171	2,622,767	3,374,116	3,689,276	4,421,215	167,557	139,058	145,850	191,839	243,048	390,949
Asia	452,273	244,397	177,380	783,451	3,160,435	1,820,802	27,438	18,887	11,548	38,617	149,045	116,999
Oceania	3,278,845	6,230,508	7,808,988	3,200,429	3,836,532	3,116,503	152,274	273,493	373,711	146,794	208,568	210,467
Africa	149,861	207,875	464,488	300,832	271,581	662,465	6,710	8,790	24,389	12,773	13,346	44,718
World, total	51,292,954	58,546,763	63,367,750	75,548,686	73,048,579	82,726,757	2,496,904	2,797,369	3,080,957	3,709,277	4,169,116	6,894,454
World, except European allies	34,079,137	41,466,866	45,899,746	53,134,249	72,123,906	73,365,403	1,801,513	2,118,491	2,368,309	2,672,830	4,112,003	6,155,627

[1] Foreign Commerce and Navigation of United States for year ending June 30, 1917, pp. 701, 702; United States Department of Commerce data, 1918.

TABLE XV.—*United Kingdom domestic exports of steel, in bars, rods, angles, and shapes or sections, calendar years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 (half year).
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Russia	5,368	6,734	3,931	6,706	6,992	1	752,757	719,152	1,568,314	3,722,018	4,853,399	482
Belgium	5,013	4,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	623,045	378,761	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	5,253	14,391	349,295	519,886	363,277	75,237	868,117	1,169,395	24,829,164	39,543,402	31,201,368	6,853,691
Italy	2,307	1,707	2,747	6,764	21,182	.....	214,305	164,606	659,151	2,519,072	4,953,902	.....
Total above European allies	17,941	27,157	355,973	533,356	391,451	75,238	2,458,224	2,431,914	27,056,629	45,784,492	41,008,668	6,854,173
Norway	6,573	3,565	2,525	869	158	73	282,127	149,349	128,379	85,396	18,674	6,234
Denmark	4,197	2,765	1,317	224	33	.....	175,406	112,976	82,846	29,268	6,886	.....
Netherlands	4,823	2,262	866	1,189	682	.....	653,890	289,398	98,945	99,889	75,444	.....
Total	15,593	8,592	4,708	2,282	873	73	1,111,423	551,723	310,170	214,553	101,003	6,234
United States	12,487	8,283	5,063	2,980	2,464	804	2,389,778	1,569,540	1,015,836	904,977	781,548	355,225
Canada	29,750	6,624	2,015	2,549	1,635	552	1,660,109	551,310	405,172	1,079,857	930,031	538,525
Total	42,237	14,907	7,078	5,529	4,099	1,356	4,049,887	2,120,850	1,421,008	1,984,834	1,711,579	893,750
Argentina	5,491	3,998	5,793	1,253	195	.....	313,532	209,244	262,393	89,766	24,942	.....
Brazil	3,949	1,195	673	914	175	.....	310,870	85,255	55,617	90,297	34,043	.....
Chile	1,525	1,428	860	713	274	.....	111,491	75,268	50,181	67,525	42,340	.....
Total	10,965	6,621	7,326	2,880	644	.....	735,893	369,767	368,191	247,588	101,325	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa	12,893	9,388	8,298	10,108	4,819	1,305	899,420	727,450	736,166	1,520,362	1,047,942	359,114
Total	12,893	9,388	8,298	10,108	4,819	1,305	899,420	727,450	736,166	1,520,362	1,047,942	359,114
British India	43,077	33,427	37,283	17,045	10,281	2,245	1,787,247	1,228,379	1,665,818	1,311,031	954,165	319,027
China[2]	6,490	5,064	3,327	5,002	606	.....	279,446	232,083	194,211	369,981	63,287	.....
Total	49,567	38,491	40,602	22,037	10,886	2,245	3,853,940	1,460,462	1,860,029	1,681,012	1,017,452	319,027
Australia and New Zealand	45,226	49,847	34,785	14,744	3,775	751	2,073,044	1,992,286	1,735,723	1,383,457	556,653	136,657
World, total	251,059	201,430	489,191	617,117	428,452	92,337	17,381,312	12,562,680	35,609,542	55,893,427	47,942,601	11,382,170
World, except European allies, Russia, Belgium, France, Italy	233,118	174,273	133,218	83,761	37,001	17,099	14,923,088	10,135,633	8,552,914	10,157,601	6,933,933	4,527,997

[1] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1916, Vol. I, pp. 435, 436; Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1917, pp. 166, 167; June, 1918, pp. 146, 147.
[2] Excluding Hong Kong, Macão, and leased territories.

TABLE XVI.—*United States domestic exports of steel bars and rods (including wire rods and all other), fiscal years 1913–1918.*[1]

To—	Quantities.						Values.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	358	547				1,620	17,171	20,475				180,084
France	75	14	59,245	222,892	239,526	68,572	3,429	673	2,158,111	13,092,375	17,109,117	6,679,002
Italy			21	4,244	81,696	116,069			724	246,487	6,114,000	11,509,896
Portugal			305	1,369	2,103	871			10,016	53,866	124,435	108,676
Russia	392	241	760	1,909	2,322	148	20,755	11,193	27,425	101,025	267,385	21,242
United Kingdom	48,178	11,212	93,804	173,939	115,668	70,653	1,555,148	490,845	2,907,265	7,076,368	8,099,813	7,019,889
Total European allies	49,003	12,014	154,135	404,353	441,315	257,933	1,595,503	523,186	5,103,541	20,570,121	31,714,750	25,518,789
All other Europe	4,119	1,407	656	3,616	14,686	8,393	188,941	86,929	22,915	205,112	1,239,037	945,147
Total Europe	53,122	13,511	154,792	407,969	456,001	266,326	1,785,444	610,115	5,126,456	20,775,233	32,953,787	26,463,936
North America	204,238	172,905	111,044	201,417	212,872	185,111	6,781,153	5,426,236	3,521,296	8,311,787	15,863,951	17,888,675
South America	9,360	12,308	10,085	14,021	25,741	26,963	365,128	459,429	317,365	593,059	2,056,197	2,948,639
Asia	23,194	6,389	34,247	139,229	175,339	301,452	945,174	283,887	1,221,817	6,638,062	12,390,901	35,966,092
Oceania	14,748	13,062	18,145	32,428	25,680	16,697	638,077	580,363	630,180	2,185,025	1,521,892	1,865,301
Africa	1,251	825	402	2,050	1,775	2,765	50,015	32,133	12,585	90,193	168,546	519,530
World, total	305,913	219,000	328,715	797,114	897,408	799,314	10,564,991	7,392,163	10,829,699	38,593,359	64,955,274	85,652,173
World, excluding allies	256,910	206,986	174,580	392,761	456,093	541,382	8,969,488	6,868,977	5,726,158	18,023,238	33,240,524	60,133,384

[1] 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917 figures from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1917, pp. 512–514; 1918 figures from tables furnished.

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